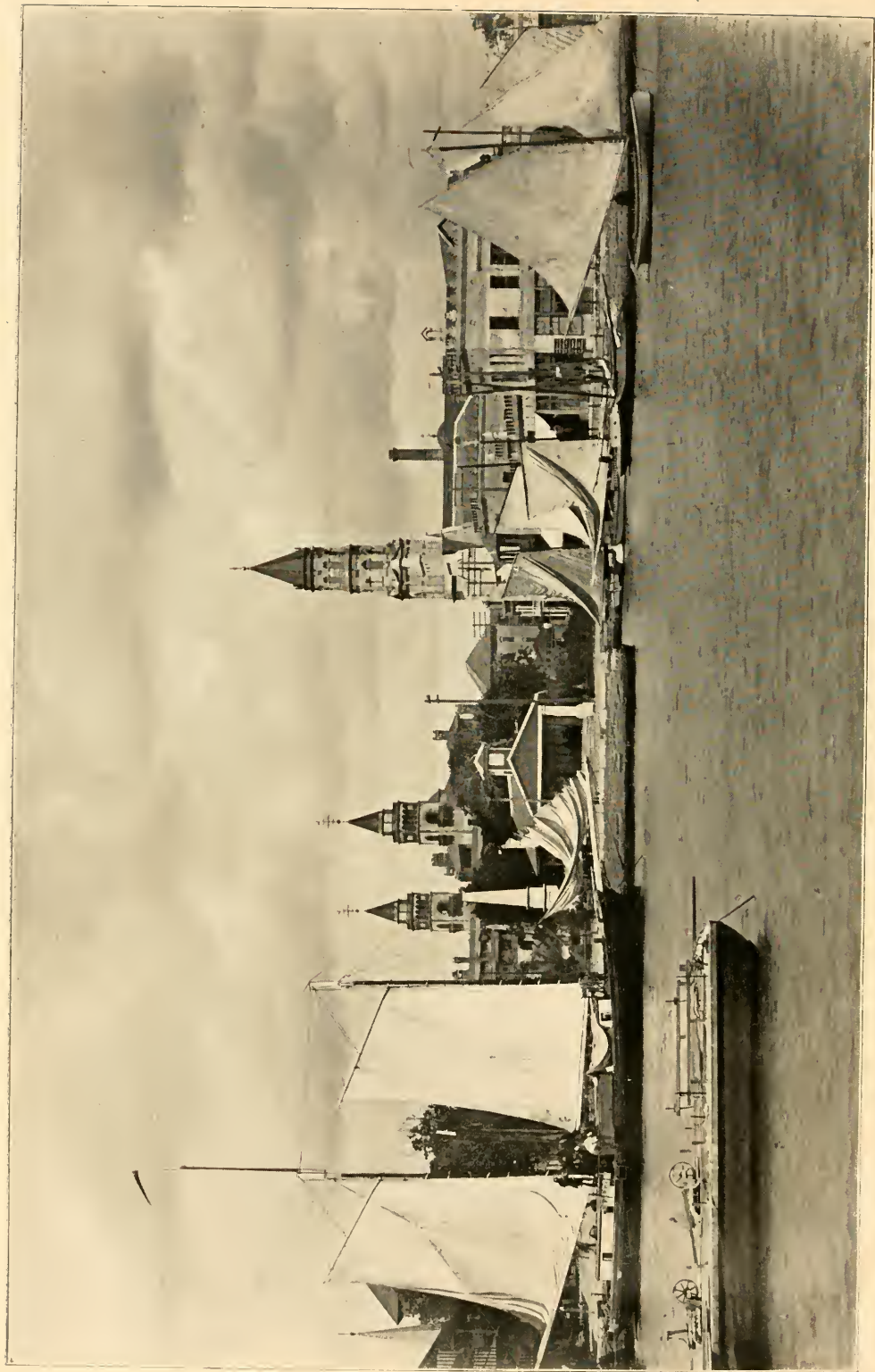


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MORNING AFTER A STORM.

THE STANDARD GUIDE

ST. AUGUSTINE • EAST COAST
OF FLORIDA • AND NASSAU



ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

FOSTER & REYNOLDS

STANDARD GUIDE INFORMATION BUREAU

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LAKE WORTH—FROM PALM BEACH.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ST. AUGUSTINE, - - - - -	9
THE CITY GATEWAY, - - - - -	19
THE PLAZA AND SEA-WALL, - - - - -	21
THE PONCE DE LEON, - - - - -	26
FORT MARION, - - - - -	40
ST. FRANCIS BARRACKS, - - - - -	52
ST. ANASTASIA ISLAND, - - - - -	56
GUN AND ROD, - - - - -	60
THE EAST COAST COUNTRY, - - - - -	65
NASSAU, - - - - -	90





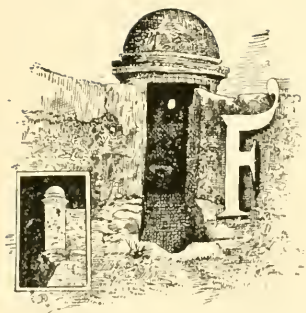
ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
MORNING AFTER A STORM, - - - - -	<i>Frontispiece</i>
LIGHT AND SHADE, - - - - -	10
ST. FRANCIS STREET, - - - - -	11
A STUDY IN ST. AUGUSTINE, - - - - -	12
THE GARDENS WITH THEIR PALMS, - - - - -	13
THE OVERHANGING BALCONIES, - - - - -	14
TRANSFORMED ST. GEORGE STREET, - - - - -	15
THE NEW ST. AUGUSTINE, - - - - -	16
THE MEMORIAL CHURCH, - - - - -	17
A BIT OF OLD AUGUSTINE, - - - - -	18
MORNING ON THE PLAZA, - - - - -	22
THE OLD CATHEDRAL, - - - - -	23
LINGER AS CHERISHED LANDMARKS, - - - - -	24
THE PONCE DE LEON, - - - - -	27
FROM THE GATEWAY OF THE COURT - - - - -	29
CEILING FRESCO, - - - - -	31
CEILING FRESCO, - - - - -	33
THE ALCAZAR, - - - - -	35
COOL, INVITING VISTAS, - - - - -	38
THE CORDOVA, - - - - -	39
COQUINA BASTIONS - - - - -	41

	PAGE
PLAN OF FORT MARION, - - - - -	42
TO-DAY TOUCHING HANDS WITH YESTERDAY, - - - - -	43
CHAPEL ENTRANCE AND CASEMATES, - - - - -	44
A MONUMENT OF THREE CENTURIES, - - - - -	45
OSCEOLA AND COACOOCHEE, - - - - -	46
MENENDEZ, - - - - -	48
SAN JUAN DE PINOS, - - - - -	48
THE SIEGE BY FRANCIS DRAKE, - - - - -	49
IN THE OLD DAYS, - - - - -	49
THE SIEGE BY OGLETHORPE, - - - - -	50
GENERAL MARION, - - - - -	51
BRITISH ST. AUGUSTINE, - - - - -	53
THE DADE MEMORIAL, - - - - -	53
FRENCH AT THE RIVER OF DOLPHINS, - - - - -	55
RUINS OF THE MATANZAS FORT, - - - - -	57
ST. GEORGE STREET NEAR THE PLAZA, - - - - -	59
INDIAN MODE OF HUNTING ALLIGATORS, - - - - -	61
KNOWS WHERE TO GO FISHIN', - - - - -	62
IN SEMINOLE LAND, - - - - -	64
COCONUT AT PALM BEACH, - - - - -	65
ONE OF THE ORMOND DRIVES, - - - - -	66
THE TALLY-HO ON ORMOND BEACH, - - - - -	67
COQUINA SHELL-STONE, - - - - -	67
ORMOND BEACH IN APRIL, - - - - -	68
THE WALK AT ROCKLEDGE, - - - - -	69
A ROCKLEDGE VISTA, - - - - -	70
THE HALIFAX RIVER SHORE, - - - - -	71
SENTINEL PALMETTOES, - - - - -	72
A PALM BEACH OUTLOOK, - - - - -	73
THE ROYAL POINCIANA, - - - - -	74
ARCHITECTURE OF TURKEY CREEK, - - - - -	75
A SEMINOLE OF TO-DAY, - - - - -	76
THE EAST COAST COUNTRY, - - - - -	77
A MEMORY OF THE EAST COAST LAND, - - - - -	80

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ST. AUGUSTINE.



ORTIFICATION and defense were the first thought of the Spanish soldiers who founded St. Augustine; and they were careful to choose a site which should be a stronghold. The situation of the town was admirably fitted for such a purpose. St. Augustine is built on a narrow strip of land running north and south. In front on the east is the Mantanzas River, in the rear on the west flows the St. Sebastian.

Distances in St. Augustine are not great. The chief points of interest are comprised within an area of three-quarters of a mile in length; and the tourist who is provided with the STANDARD GUIDE will need no other aid in finding his way.

A sea-wall extends along the water front from Fort Marion on the north to the United States barracks on the south. In the center of the town is an open square or park, called the Plaza.

The principal streets run north and south; the cross streets at right angles, east and west. The main thoroughfare, St. George street, runs through the center of the town to the City Gate; from that point it is known as the Shell Road, extending north beyond the San Marco Hotel. Treasury street, crossing St. George one block north of the Plaza, narrows at the east end to an alley, across which two persons may clasp hands. St. Francis street, at the southern extremity of St. George, was long famous for its ancient date palm, which was killed by the freeze of 1885. The Alameda extends west from the Plaza to the St. Sebastian River.

Some of the street names are suggestive of incidents in the town's romantic history. St. Francis commemorates the labors and self-sacrifice of the Franciscan mission fathers, whose monastic institution was on the site where the barracks now stand. Cuna and St. Hypolita were given in the Spanish supremacy. St. George street was so called in honor of England's patron saint, and Charlotte was the name of the queen of King George III. *Old St. Augustine* states that the name Treasury is from the Spanish term, which signified "the street where the treasurer lives." The treasure (*i. e.* funds for the soldiers' pay, etc.) was kept closely guarded in the fort.

The narrow little streets, with their foreign names and foreign faces, their overhanging balconies and high garden walls, through whose open door one caught

a glimpse of orange and fig and waving banana, were once among the quaint characteristics which made this old Florida town charming and peculiar among all American cities. But the picturesque streets, of which tourists delighted to write, have almost ceased to be a pleasing feature of St. Augustine. Some of them have been widened; and others, shorn of their quaintness, are ill adapted to the swelling traffic



A STUDY OF LIGHT AND SHADE.

Charlotte Street.

of the "rush season." Reckless drivers crowd the pedestrian to the wall, and well may he sigh for the good old times when, tradition says, no wheeled vehicle was allowed in St. Augustine. The STANDARD GUIDE, we are sure, echoes the sentiment of scores of intelligent visitors, when it expresses regret that more adequate appreciation and foresight should not have prompted to the better preservation of these quaint and characteristic features of St. Augustine.

The aspect of the town has been modified in other respects. The style of architecture is undergoing a change; one by one the overhanging balconies are disappearing from the streets; high stone walls are replaced by picket fences and wire netting;



ST. FRANCIS STREET.



A STUDY IN ST. AUGUSTINE.

Sketch from painting, by Louis C. Tiffany.

moss-roofed houses have given way to smart shops; lattice gates are displaced by show windows and displays of bargains in ready-made clothing.

Few of the old dwellings are remarkable for antiquity or peculiarity of construction; their picturesque side is usually seen from the street. In former times most of the houses were of coquina, a natural shellstone quarried from Anastasia Island, but this has been superseded by wood and artificial concrete.

To tear down and demolish has been the rule with foe and friend alike. Indian, Sea-King, Boucanier, British invader—each in turn has scourged the town; and after the passing of each, it has risen again. If we may credit the testimony of visitors here, over St. Augustine has always hung an air of desolation and decay. After the successive changes of rulers, the new has always been built from the old. To use the coquina blocks from a dilapidated structure was less laborious than to hew out new material from the Anastasia quarries. In this manner were destroyed the coquina batteries, that in old times defended the southern line of the town. The stone from one of them was employed in build-



"THE GARDENS WITH THEIR PALMS"

ing the Franciscan convent, and thence it went into the foundation of the barracks, which rose on the convent site. Another lot of coquina passed through a like cycle of usefulness, from outskirt battery into parish church, and from parish church to the repair of the city gate. So universal, indeed, has been this process of tearing down the old to construct the new, that there are few edifices here to-day, concerning whose antiquity we have satisfactory evidence. Boston worships in churches more ancient than the cathedral; New Orleans markets are older than the disused one on the plaza; Salem wharves antedate the sea-wall; on the banks of the Connecticut, the Hudson and the Potomac stand dwellings more venerable than any here on the Matanzas.—*Old St. Augustine.*

The people met in the streets are not the picturesque beings described in the books of travel written fifty years ago. Most tourists expect to find here a Spanish

population. They have a notion—zealously fostered by the stereotyped "Ancient City" letter in Northern newspapers—that inasmuch as St. Augustine was founded by the Spaniards there must be Spaniards here now. As a matter of fact, the swarthy Spaniard stalks through the streets no longer, save in the imagination of feminine correspondents, who send gushing screeds to their papers. The Spanish residents emigrated when Florida was ceded to the United States seventy-five years ago.

A portion of the native population, distinguished by dark eyes and dark complexions, is composed of the Minorcans, but they are now an inconspicuous part of the winter throngs. They have given place to the multitudes from abroad; as their ancient coquina houses are making



"THE OVERHANGING BALCONIES."
St. George Street.

way for modern hotels and winter residences. In 1769, during the British occupation, a colony of Minorcans and Majorcans were brought from the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, to New Smyrna, on the Indian River, south of St. Augustine. Deceived by Turnbull, the proprietor of the plantation, and subjected to gross privation and cruelty, they at length appealed to the authorities of St. Augustine, were promised protection, deserted from New Smyrna in a body, came to St. Augustine, were defended against the claims of Turnbull, received an allotment of land in the town, built palmetto-thatched cottages, and remained here after the English emigrated.

The Fort, the gateway and the old houses are built of coquina (Spanish, signifying shellfish), a native rock found on Anastasia Island. It is composed of shells and shell fragments of great variety of form, color and size. Ages ago these were washed up in enormous quantities by the waves, just as masses of similar material are left



TRANSFORMED ST. GEORGE STREET,
Showing the Hotel Magnolia.

now on the beach, where one may walk for miles through the loose fragments which, under favorable conditions, would in time form coquina stone. Cut off from the sea, these deposits are in time partially dissolved by rain water and cemented together.

The new material is a composition of sand, Portland cement and shells. A wall is built by moulding successive layers of concrete; as each layer hardens a new one is poured in on top of it. The wall is thus cast instead of being built; when completed it is one stone; indeed, the entire wall construction of a concrete building is one solid mass throughout—a monolith, with neither joint nor seam. The plastic material

lends itself most admirably to architectural and decorative purposes, and possesses the very important qualities of durability and immunity from destruction by fire. It was first employed in the Villa Zorayda, worthy of note because of the architectural design and the elaborate manner in which the owner-architect has successfully developed his plan of an oriental building as appropriate to the latitude of Florida.



THE NEW ST. AUGUSTINE.

The architecture throughout is Moorish, after sketches and photographs in Spain, Tangier and Algiers. Above the front entrance is the inscription in Arabic letters: *Wa la ghalib illa lla*—"There is no conqueror but God"—the motto which is everywhere reproduced on the escutcheons and in the tracery of the Alhambra.

The Memorial Presbyterian church, erected in 1889 by Mr. H. M. Flagler, is an elaborate structure, in the style of the Venetian Renaissance, and in wealth of exterior decoration surpasses any other building in St. Augustine.

Other changes have been made in ecclesiastical architecture, most noteworthy with respect to the Roman Catholic cathedral on the Plaza. Destroyed by fire in 1887, it has been rebuilt, enlarged and beautified. The original façade has been retained and blends somewhat inharmoniously with the spire rising above it. There is in this something typical of that incongruity which characterizes the town,



THE MEMORIAL CHURCH.

a combination of the ancient and the modern, the quaint and venerable and the painfully new.

Because of the pretty fable that the name Florida was given to a "Land of Flowers," and because the tropical features of the northern portion of the State have been grossly exaggerated, most persons who come to Florida in winter are apt to be disappointed when they find the floral display less profuse and brilliant than they anticipated. They forget that like the North, the South also has its seasons, which are marked in the same manner if in less degree. Spring is the time of bursting buds and blossoms, summer of luxuriant and maturing vegetation, autumn of the falling leaf; while in winter much of the Florida verdure is sere and brown, the deciduous trees are bare of leaves, and beneath the sombre drappings of "Spanish moss," as in the North beneath the sheet of snow, the earth rests and recuperates. There is yet abundance of foliage and color. Lemon, orange and lime, oleander, olive and magnolia, date palm, palmetto and bay are evergreen; rose gardens are in perennial bloom. The orange blossoms in the last of February or the first of March; the fruit ripens from November 15 to December 1, and will hang on the trees until the middle of the following May.

In recent years the town has taken on a new appearance and character. From a queerly built old city, whose foreign air piqued the curiosity of the chance visitor, and hinted at the vicissitudes of its "three centuries of battle and change," St. Augustine

has become a fashionable winter resort, whose great hotels dominate the aspect of the surroundings, and in their luxury and magnificence have no equals in the world; it is the winter Newport, whose visitors are numbered by tens of thousands, whose private residences are distinguished for elegance and comfort. Year by year the city grows more beautiful, and with each innovation and transformation it adds anew to its attractiveness. The old has been supplanted by the new, yet St. Augustine preserves a distinctive character all its own, and there is now more than ever before about the old city an indefinable charm, which leads one's thoughts back to it again, and gladdens the face that is once more turned toward Florida and St. Augustine.



A BIT OF OLD AUGUSTINE.

Can life anywhere else be like life in the Ancient City? Upon the first day thereof we are ready to swear you, Nay. Upon the one hundred and fifty-first I think we say, Amen.—*Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.*

THE CITY GATEWAY.

At the head of St. George Street.



LANDMARKS are rapidly disappearing from St. Augustine, but the pillars of the ancient city gateway still remain as notable monuments of the past. When first seen these towers are quite likely to be a disappointment, for their proportions are not so grand as they are often pictured. Moreover the gate has been outgrown and dwarfed; and it no longer possesses the advantage of a commanding position on the town's outskirts. Dwellings crowd close upon it, overtopping the towers; a huge hotel looms up beyond. Irreverence might even dub the gateway ridiculous.

But it was not always so. Inconsequential as may be these towers now, there was a time when they stood out bravely enough, and when in their security St. Augustine rejoiced. In those days they looked out upon an illimitable wilderness; the belated traveler hurried on to their shelter; and the town slept securely when the Barrier Gate was fast shut against the midnight approach of a foe from without. Stoutly their walls gave their strength when it was needed, and defended for the King of Spain his garrison town in Florida. They have witnessed many a narrow escape and many a gallant rescue. More than once have they trembled with the shock of assault, and more than once driven back the foe repulsed. To-day, dismantled and useless, out of keeping with the customs of the day and the spirit of the age, long since left behind by the outstretching town, the picturesque old ruins linger as cherished landmarks. Here we are on historic ground.

The gateway is the only conspicuous relic of the elaborate system of fortifications which once defended St. Augustine. The town being on a narrow peninsula running south, an enemy could approach by land only from the north. Across this northern boundary, east and west, from water to water, ran lines of fortification, which effectually barred approach. From the Fort a deep ditch ran across to the St. Sebastian; and was defended by a high parapet, with redoubts and batteries. The ditch was flooded at high tide. Entrance to the town was by a drawbridge across the moat and through the gate. Earthworks extended along the St. Sebastian River in the rear (west) of the town, and around to the Matanzas again on the south. The gate was closed at night. Guards were stationed in the sentry boxes. Just within the gate was a guard house, with a detachment of troops.



“LINGER AS CHERISHED LANDMARKS.”

“When the sunset gun was fired, the bridge was raised, the gate was barred, and the guards took their station. Through the hours of the night—from fort to gate, from gate west along the parapet to redoubt Tolomato, from Tolomato to redoubt Centro, from Centro to redoubt Cubo on the San Sabastian; thence along the river to the farthest battery, and east to the extreme point of the peninsula; then north, past powder-house and barracks, on to the plaza, and so back to the watch towers of the fort again—went the challenge, *Centinela alerta!* and came the answer, *Alerta está!* When once the gate was closed, the belated wayfarer, be he citizen or stranger, must make the best of it without the town until morning.” Only on extraordinary occasions were the bolts thrown back at night, as when some messenger might come with urgent dispatches for the Governor.—*Old St. Augustine.*

THE PLAZA AND SEA-WALL.



PLEASING bit of greensward in the center of the town is the Plaza. It is a public park of shrubbery and shade trees, with monuments and fountains, an antiquated market place inviting one to loiter, and an outlook to the east over the bay and Anastasia Island to the sails of ships at sea. All this is the more charming to those who remember the Plaza—not so many years ago—when it was an unshaded, unkempt, uninviting waste of scanty turf and blowing sand. Long before those days it had been beautiful with orange trees, whose wonderful size and fruitfulness are yet among the town's traditions. The square is diminutive, but it is unconsciously magnified because of the contrast to the narrow streets whence one emerges upon its stretch of greensward.

The open structure on the east end of the Plaza is commonly pointed out as the "old slave pen," or "slave market," and it is sometimes alleged to have been of Spanish origin. It never was used as a "slave pen," nor as a "slave market," nor had the Spaniards anything to do with it, for they had left the country twenty years before it was built. The market (burned in 1887 and restored) was built in 1840; it was intended for a very prosaic and commonplace use, the sale of meat and other food supplies, and it was devoted to that use. A print of the town in 1848 shows the market thronged with men and women with baskets; and it is hardly worth while to point out that in those days purchasers did not carry home human chattels in baskets. The requirements of St. Augustine long since outgrew this primitive style of mart, and the Plaza market has become a lounging place where idlers bask in the sun and exchange gossip.

It was not until the influx of curiosity seeking tourists, after the Civil War that any one thought of dubbing the Plaza market a "slave pen" or "slave market." The ingenious photographer who labeled his views of the old meat market "slave pen" sold so many of them to sensation hungry strangers that he has since retired with a competence; and when he sets up a crest he will no doubt take for his arms a negro in chains, after the fashion of old John Hawkins, father of the British slave

trade. The "slave market," "Huguenot Cemetery" and "oldest house" yarns have been told so often to credulous visitors that there are now some residents of St. Augustine who actually almost believe the stories themselves.

The park takes its name of Plaza de la Constitucion from the monument erected here by the Spaniards in 1813. This is a pyramid of coquina, stuccoed and white-washed, rising from a stone pedestal, and surmounted by a cannon ball. The exist-



MORNING ON THE PLAZA.
Showing Spanish Monument and Old Cathedral.

ence of such a memorial here in the United States is incongruous, for it commemorates a minor event of European history, when in 1812 the Spanish Cortes completed the formation of a new and liberal constitution.

The Spanish inscription on the monument sets forth, as translated: "Plaza of the Constitution, promulgated in the city of St. Augustine, in East Florida, on the 17th day of October, in the year 1812; the Brigadier Don Sebastian Kindalem, Knight of the Order of Santiago, being Governor. For eternal remembrance the Constitutional City Council erected this monument, under the superintendence of Don Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, the young municipal officer, oldest member of the corporation, and Don Francisco Robira, Attorney and Recorder. In the year 1813."

A second monument in the Plaza bears the inscriptions: "Our Dead. Erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association of St. Augustine, Fla., A. D. 1872." "In Memoriam. Our loved ones who gave their lives in the service of the Confederate States." "They died far from the home that gave them birth." "They have crossed the river and rest under the shade of the trees."

Originally, no doubt, the square was designed as a parade for the maneuvering of troops. On a map of the town in British times, given in *Old St. Augustine*, it is designated as "The Parade Ground." For this purpose it was employed so late as 1865, when the sunset dress-parade of the United States troops on the Plaza was—next to the daily arrival of the mail stage—the great event of the day.

Always a place of public assemblage, the Plaza has been the scene of two incidents which strikingly illustrate the curious vicissitudes of the town's history. The first of these was on that historic night in the year 1776 when the loyal British subjects of King George III. came

together here and burned in effigy two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The second one, nearly a hundred years later, was the Fourth of July gathering of the citizens of St. Augustine in mass meeting on the Plaza to applaud the reading of that Declaration, which had now a new meaning because cemented and made good by the tremendous conflicts, the priceless sacrifices of the Civil War.

A person of antiquarian tastes might find much of interest in the alterations which have been made during the last fifty years in the Plaza surroundings. The Alameda was originally a high-walled alley ten feet wide; another wall shut in the lot where the Post Office stands on the site



THE OLD CATHEDRAL.

of the old Governor's house, and another extended from St. George street east to the Cathedral, and then to Charlotte street, where in Spanish times stood the guard house.

Facing the Plaza on the west (St. George street) is the Post Office; the east end is open to the bay. On the south rises the spire of Trinity Church; and on the north St. Joseph's Cathedral. The edifice was completed in 1791, burned in 1887 and rebuilt and enlarged in 1887-88. One of the original bells bears the inscription, "SANCTE · JOSEPH · ORA · PRO · NOBIS · D · 1682." It has been claimed that this bell is the oldest on the continent; it may be the most ancient within the limits of the United States; it antedates by three years the famous bell in the Dutch church at Tarrytown, N. Y., which bears the date 1685. The Cathedral is not old when compared with numerous other church edifices in this country; it is, for example, nearly a hundred years more modern than the Tarrytown church referred to.

Extending from the water battery of Fort Marion south, along the water front of the town to the United States barracks, stands a sea-wall of coquina capped with New England granite. It affords a necessary protection against the encroachment of the sea. The site of St. Augustine is so low that under certain conditions of wind and tide the waves would inundate much of the town. In heavy east storms the water dashes over the top of the wall. The need of such a barrier against the sea was recognized at an early time. There is a touch of the humorous side of history in the spectacle of Spain, having chosen this bit of Florida soil for a town, building first a huge fort to defend it from invaders, and then a great wall to protect it from the inroads of the sea. The records tell us that the soldiers volunteered their labor and contributed part of their pay toward the construction of the first sea-wall. They were wise enough in their day and generation to understand that if the town were swept away their occupation of garrisoning it would tumble into the sea along with it. The present wall was built by the United States, in 1835-42, as a complement to the repairs of Fort Marion, at an expense of \$100,000. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; height, 10 feet.

From the wall a charming prospect is afforded of the sail-dotted harbor, the shining sand dunes of the beach, the green stretch of Anastasia with the lighthouse rising against the eastern sky, and the quivering mirage. From sea-wall and wharves sailing excursions may be made to the silvery beaches strewn with coquina seashells. The beaches are called North and South with reference to the harbor entrance. North Beach is a term applied to the shores of both ocean and harbor and the long narrow spit of land formed by them. Along the shores extend irregular lines of sand dunes, which are ever shifting in the wind and changing their shape, like the northern snowdrifts they so closely resemble.



FROM THE SEA-WALL.



THE FRENCH AT THE RIVER OF DOLPHINS IN 1563.

Oh, what shells! Incredible that they should be selling for large prices by the quart, like candy in the Boston shops. They lie brilliant, vital, it seems sentient, beneath our touch, like flowers. We beach the Elizabeth upon the silver bar, and wander like children among them. At first I object to gathering them, as I do to rifling a garden; and to the last I find myself turning out of my way to avoid stepping upon the perfect and rich-tinted things; as if they had blood and could be hurt.—*Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.*

At sunset the Florida seashore takes on a peculiar beauty. Surf and beach are transplendent with the soft shades and delicate tints of the sky; the atmosphere is aglow with color, and there comes to one the novel experience of not alone beholding the distant glories of the west, but of actually standing in and being surrounded by the effulgence of the dying day.

But the average St. Augustine skipper is not inclined to linger for sunset effects on the North Beach; the one practical consideration with him is that when the sun goes down the sea breeze will go down too, and his boat and party will be becalmed; experience has taught him the wisdom of an early return to town.

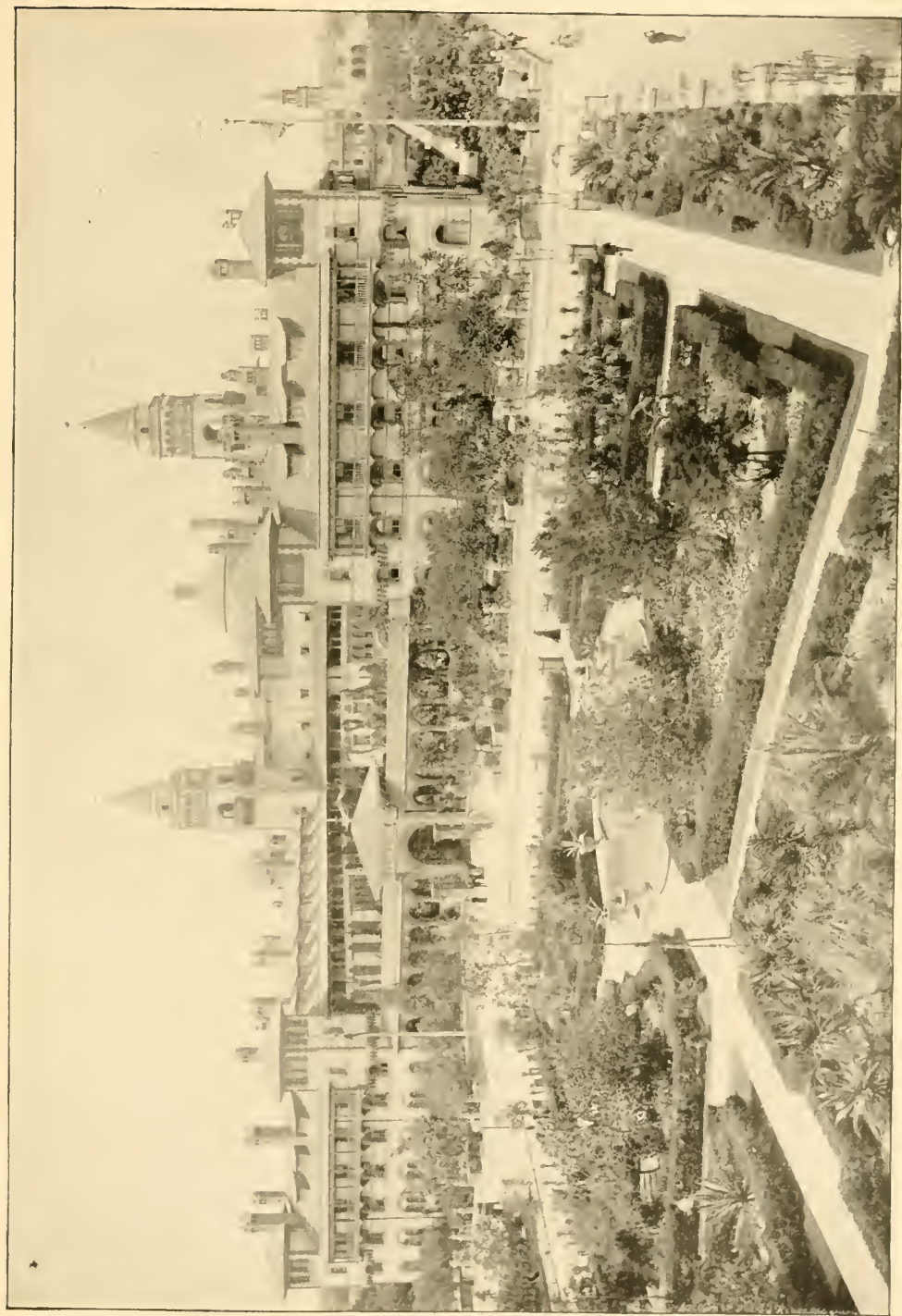
The porpoises which frequent the harbor in great numbers have always been a conspicuous feature of these waters. Away back in 1563, before the Spaniards had founded St. Augustine, the French explorers who came here found the porpoises (or dolphins) so numerous that they gave to the river the name *Rivière des Dauphines*.

THE HOTEL PONCE DE LEON.

IT HAS ever been the fashion in describing St. Augustine to lay emphasis on the Spanish character of the town. With the one exception of the fort, however, no specially notable example of Spanish architecture was to be found here. Throughout the entire period of its rule from Madrid the town appears to have been always poor, as the Poucaniers found it in the middle of the seventeenth century. And yet no natural conditions were wanting. The sky above St. Augustine arches as delicately blue and soft as that of Seville; the sunlight is as warm and as golden as that which floods the patios of Spanish Alcazars; the Florida heavens are as radiantly brilliant by night, and the full moon floats as luminously above the Atlantic coast as where the pinnacles and minarets of Valencia glitter in its beams on the Mediterranean shore. Add to these natural adaptations the historic associations of Spain and the Spaniards, and there is little room for wonder that the visitor looked for some architectural monuments, other than gloomy fortifications, to commemorate the dignity and pride of the ancient Spanish rule.

Among those who as tourists found their way to St. Augustine was Mr. Henry M. Flagler, of New York. He recognized the possibilities of the place, and happily resolved to make them good.

The architects to whom the scheme was imparted, and the execution of it intrusted, caught its spirit and entered upon their task with the enthusiasm born of a ready sympathy. The style most appropriate was manifestly to be sought in the architecture of Spain, and must be Spanish, not Moorish. Selection was made of the Spanish Renaissance, and this was well chosen, for it was that style whose development coincided with the most glorious period of Spanish history. It was in the ever memorable age when the Moors had been expelled from Granada and all Spain was united under Ferdinand and Isabel, when Spanish explorers were conquering America, when into the treasury of Spain was flowing the wealth of the Indies, and when the empire was at the zenith of opulence and power—that Spanish architecture found its highest expression in Renaissance forms. It was in the epoch-making years when Columbus gave to Ferdinand and Isabel a new world that Diego de Siloe planned the Cathedral of Granada, in whose magnificent Capilla Real the sculptured effigies of those sovereigns repose. While Cortez and Pizarro were looting the Sun temples and in their greed obliterating the monuments of civilizations in Mexico and Peru,



THE PONCE DE LEON

From photograph by the W. H. Jackson Photo. and Pub. Co., Denver, Colo.

Spanish architects were building cathedrals and universities and royal courts. The beginning of the Spanish Renaissance, too, was in the years of Ponce de Leon and the discovery of Florida; its glory had not passed when our old Florida town was established. None more fitly chosen then; nor unless architectural style be wholly

meaningless could the purpose of the hotel architects have been so well attained with any other. And since history is so largely a chronicle of wars and conquests, and the records of the early years of St. Augustine have in them so much that is dark and cruel and forbidding in Spanish character, we ought to be grateful both for the generous enterprise which planned this architectural adornment of the city, and for the good taste



FROM SEVILLA STREET.

which has embodied in the adornment a reminder of the brighter qualities of the Spanish race, its genius and its art.

From no point of view are the external forms and colors other than pleasing. If this is true of the general impression, when one looks upon it from the Alameda, or from the west through the green foliage of orange and oak, much more is it true when we come to study the details of construction and decoration within. As we have said, the scheme of the projector of this palatial structure did not end with the erection of a richly appointed and luxurious hotel; his purpose reached beyond this, and demanded that, as the shell material of the walls was found here on Anastasia Island, and the hotel was in its very structure to be of St. Augustine, so in their decoration the walls should speak of Spanish St. Augustine and its storied past.

The historic symbolism of the decoration is to be observed at the very gateway of the court. The entrance, in the center of the one-story portico, on the Alameda, is designated by two independent gateposts, on each one of which, carved in high relief, is a lion's masque. It is the heraldic lion of Leon, that sturdy Spanish town which so long and so bravely withstood the Moors; it is an emblem, too, of the doughty warrior, Juan Ponce de Leon, proclaimed in his epitaph "a lion in name and a lion in heart." Above the full centered arch of the gateway, repeated in the spandrels of the panel arches, is the stag's head, which was the sacred totem of Seloy.

Without the council hall, aloft on its staff was the effigy of an antlered stag, looking out over the ocean toward the sunrise. For annually, at the coming of spring, the people of Seloy selected the skin of a huge deer, stuffed it with choicest herbs and decked it with fruits and flowers; and then bearing it with music and song to the appointed spot and setting it up on its lofty perch, consecrated it as a new offering to the Sun god, that because of it he might smile upon the fields and fructify the planted seed and send to his children an abundant harvest—*Old St. Augustine, "The Huguenots in Florida."*

Passing beneath the raised portcullis of the gateway and through the portico, we enter the fountain court, a delicious mass of foliage in many shades of green, with tropical plants, waving plumes, brilliant flowers, and a fountain plashing in the center. On the north side of the court, directly opposite the gateway, is the grand entrance; and in the centers of the wings, east and west, are other entrances. From the gateway and the entrances walks converge to the fountain in the center, and are intersected by another circular walk, which runs around the court. The whole area is thus divided into garden terraces of geometric patterns, after the Spanish manner. The court is surrounded by arcades, whose pillars and arches give them the character of cloistered walks. Rooms open upon the arcades, vines clamber over their arches, and easy chairs invite to repose. The ranges of windows in the second story are broken, in the spaces above the doorways, by arched open balconies; and around the third story, just beneath the overhanging roof, is a continuous loggia, whose carved woodwork is in pleasant contrast with the masonry. Still higher, in the great red roofs, are the rows of dormer-windows, giving a cosy, home-like character to the whole composition, and suggesting swallows under the eaves, although there are no swallows here. The central dome of the main building is one of the distinguishing features of the Spanish Renaissance, and the open arcaded story at the top was with the architects of that period a favorite device to secure lightness and deep shadows.

Turn which way we will in the court, there are charming combinations of light and shade; the general effect is restful; there are cool inviting vistas everywhere. Here, where the sun shines in winter as in summer, the architects have improved every opportunity to make the most of shadow effects; and the overhanging roofs, affording grateful shade, are repeated again and again.

From the gateway of the court the majestic towers are seen for the first time in their full proportions. The towers are square, with a balustrade about the top, and from the upper platform is carried up a round tower, with high conical roof, surmounted by an elaborate metal finial. Each side of the square tower is pierced near the top with an arched window, opening upon a flat corbelled balcony, with a low projection. These windows remind us of the balconies of Mohammedan mosques; and from them, at morning, noon or nightfall, we might almost expect to hear the muezzin's call to prayer. Above these windows is an open gallery of observation. The massive and donjon character, which towers of this magnitude might easily have, has been entirely avoided, and their chief characteristic, considering the size, is an airy lightness entirely in keeping with the remainder of the composition. The shadow and color combinations, as the eye follows the stately tower to the bright metal tip, 165 feet against the blue sky, are changeful and effective.

Crossing the court, past the fountain—which is a well-ordered combination of

marble, stone and terra-cotta, the shaft being of terra-cotta inlaid with marble mosaics, surrounded with grotesque frogs and turtles and other water creatures in the basins, all spouting water in different directions—we approach the grand entrance. This is a full-centered arch, twenty feet wide. Around the face of the arch, in a broad band, carved in relief on a row of shields, a letter to a shield, runs the legend, *Ponce de Leon*. Garlands depend from the shields, which are supported by mermaids. This is another suggestion of the sea as the source whence came the shell composite of the hotel walls; and also of the sea as the field of his achievements whose name is here inscribed. The suggestion is further emphasized in the shell-patterned diaper in the spandrels of the arch, and yet again in the marine devices of the coats-of-arms on the two shields. To complete the composition of the doorway, there are above the main arch six small full-centered arches, in pairs, carried on spirally-fluted columns. About each pair of arches is an elaborate belt moulding, which is also carried down in vertical lines on each side of the main door, terminating in corbels at the springing line of the arch. On either side of the door is a circular window of stained-glass of geometric pattern.

The other entrances, on the east and west, should have attention before we leave the court. In the wall, on each side of the doorway, is a deep fountain niche, with the top carried up into pinnacles, which give fine shadow effects. The water issues from the mouth of a dolphin. Above the door, in the key of the arch, is a shield with a shell device, and medallions with Spanish proverbs occupy the spandrels. As in the main entrance, the composition of the doorway is completed by arched openings above; the arches are carried on similar spirally-fluted columns, and there are elaborate belt mouldings. The dolphins of the fountain niches have special appropriateness; they are not only typical of the sea, but have a local significance as well, for the bay of St. Augustine once bore the name River of Dolphins, given it by Laudonnière, the Huguenot captain, who anchored his ships here in 1564 (see p. 75). The allusion to the sea, in the dolphins and the shells, is a motive repeated again and again throughout the hotel; even the door-knobs are modeled after shells.

The garlands and Cupids on the window caps and the other decorations and ornaments of the court deserve a more minute description, but their elaborateness and profuseness forbid more than just an indication of them. The amount of wall space is so enormous that it was impossible to treat all the surfaces with like richness; this led the architects to distribute the ornamentation and make it very rich, thus forming the most happy contrasts, really producing all the effect that it was possible to obtain, and avoiding the fault of over-decoration.

Standing in the doorway of the main entrance and looking through the pillars of the vestibule to the caryatides of the rotunda, and beyond them to the marble columns at the entrance of the dining hall, we begin to have some conception of how rich and palatial is the hotel. The vestibule opens upon a corridor, surrounding a rotunda which occupies the great central space of this main building. On the right a broad hall leads past the hotel office to various public rooms; another on the left leads to the ground parlor; and directly opposite, a broad marble stairway ascends to the dining hall. The pavement of vestibule, corridor and rotunda is a mosaic of tiny



ONE OF THE TOJETI FRESCOS.
From photograph by the Artotype Pub. Co.

bits of marble, laid in Renaissance manner. The wainscoting of the vestibule is of choice Numidian marbles imported from Africa; that of the corridor is of quartered oak. Marble fireplaces of generous dimensions give an air of welcome, and all the suggestions are of hospitality and comfort.

In composition and decoration the rotunda is a marvel of grace and beauty. The immense dome is supported by four massive piers and eight pillars of oak, carved into caryatides of life size, cut from the solid quartered wood, and terminating in fluted shafts. The sylph-like figures have laughing, mischievous faces, and a wondrous semblance of life. They are in groups of four, standing back to back; and so graceful are the forms, so light and airy the poses, we forget the tremendous weight they are supporting. The rotunda is four stories in height, forming arcades and galleries at each story whose arches and columns are of different designs. These galleries overhang each other, and are supported by decorated vaults forming penetrations. The effect is most pleasing, as one looks up through the entire open space, to the great circular penetration in the vault of the dome, sixty-eight feet above.

While the decorations here are true to the Spanish Renaissance style, the motives for them have been found in the Spain and the Florida of the sixteenth century; the symbolism is of the spirit of that age and the impulses which then held sway. Painted on the pendentives of the cove ceiling of the second story, are seated female figures typical of Adventure, Discovery, Conquest and Civilization. Four other figures, which are standing, represent the elements, Earth, Air, Fire and Water. The paintings are in oil on a silver ground; the colors are rich and varied, and the accessories chosen with excellent taste. In the four subjects last named the composition is completed with arabesque figures of appropriate designs; and the several backgrounds are scattered with distinctive emblematic devices.

Adventure wears a cuirass and in her helmet an eagle's crest. She holds a drawn sword. The pose is eager and alert; the features and the bearing denote reckless enterprise, courage, readiness to encounter peril, and the resolution which overcomes. The emblems on the background are arrows radiating in different directions.

Discovery is robed in drapery whose blue is the blue of the sea. In her right hand is held a globe, the other rests upon a tiller. The pose of the head and the far reaching gaze are as if with swelling heart she were surveying the outstretched expanse of a newly-revealed continent. The emblems are sails.

Conquest, clad in martial red, with helmet and cuirass of mail, firmly grasps an upright sword, significant of might and war-won supremacy. The look in her face is of exultant mastery, grim consciousness of power, and a purpose inexorable. On the background are daggers.

Civilization is clothed in white and wears a crown. In her lap is an open book, the symbol of knowledge. Her face has the repose of dignity and benevolence. The background reveals the repeated figure of the cross, suggesting the civilizing influences of Christianity.

Earth is represented as of dark complexion and is clad in robes of russet. She extends a horn of plenty, overflowing with fruits and the bounties of the earth; and by gracefully floating ribbons holds captive two peacocks, the most gorgeous birds of



THE ALCAZAR.

From photograph by the W. H. Jackson Photo and Pub Co., Denver, Colo.

the earth, as distinguished from those of the air. Snails are the devices on the background.

Air is an ethereal form, with winged heels, fair hair and diaphanous drapery of a very pale blue tint which fades at times almost into absence of color. One hand restrains the flight of two magnificent eagles, and in the other are lightly held dandelion downs, ready at a breath to spring into the air and float away on the zephyrs. This is one of the most charming conceits in the whole scheme of decoration. The emblems on the background are dragon-flies and butterflies.

The figure of *Fire*, auburn-haired and clothed in drapery of glowing red, stands amid tongues of flame and holds on high a blazing torch. The arabesques are salamanders, embodying the only life fabled to live in fire. The emblems are flames.

In sharp contrast with these brilliant hues are the marine tints which predominate in the pictured fancy of *Water*. She is fair-skinned and fair-haired; her robes are of a very pale green and white; and she stands in a shell to which sea-mosses are clinging. With ribbons she controls two prancing sea-horses, emblematic of the ocean's restlessness and might. On the background are starfishes.

The decorations in the penetrations are lyres with swans on either side. The lyres are surmounted alternately by a masque of the Sun god of the Florida Indians, and by the badge of the most illustrious order of Spanish knighthood, the Golden Fleece, depending from its flint-stone surrounded by flames of gold. Where this appears, the design of the border is the Collar of the Golden Fleece, the chain of double steels interlaced with flint-stones.

Below in the spandrels of the corridor arches is seen the stag's head, barbaric emblem of sun-worshipping Selyo. Shields bear the arms of the present provinces of Spain, and on cartouches are emblazoned the names of the great discoverers of America. Cornucopias are favorite forms here as elsewhere throughout the hotel.

The decorations do not end with this story. The upper dome is modeled in high relief; around its base dances a band of laughing Cupids; between these figures are circular openings; and the vault above is all modeled with delicate tracery of pure white and gold effects; casques and sails signify the military and maritime achievements of Spain; and the crown of the dome is surrounded with eagles.

A broad stairway of marble and Mexican onyx leads from the corridor to a landing, from which is entered the passage leading to the dining hall. In delightfully antique letters set in mosaic in the floor of the landing, is the aptly chosen verse of welcome, taken from Shenstone:

Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an inn.

From this landing, stairways of oak lead to the rotunda and halls above. The wainscoting of the stairways is of Verona and pink Numidian marble; and above this, set in the walls, in frames of oak, are two paintings, "The Landing of Columbus," and "The Introduction of Christianity to the Huns by Charlemagne." The passage to the doors of the dining hall is beneath a beautifully chiseled arch of marble



ONE OF THE TOJETTI FRESCOS.

From photograph by the Artotype Pub. Co

On each end, north and south, of the central hall is a high wainscoting in antique oak of choice grains. Above this, on a ground of blue green, is a panel of dancing Cupids, with roguish faces and outstretched hands, representing the feast; some extend clusters of luscious grapes, and bread and cups of wine in welcome to the guests, while others ladle steaming *olla* from great Spanish *calderons*. On the wall above are pictured ships of Spain, with sails full set and gracefully waving streamers and pennants; they are the high-pooped Spanish caravels of the sixteenth century, just such vessels as that in which came Ponce de Leon to Florida in his search for the fountain. In the key of the arch over the musicians' balcony is a shield bearing an heraldic device, with legend, "P de L.—1885—1887." Dancing girls support the shield, and outside of these are figures of Fame blowing trumpets. Four mermaids, one in each corner, support the border which goes over the ends of the ceiling. On the yellow surface of the vault are delicate arabesques traced in various colors and gold and silver.

On the pendentives between the stained-glass windows, allegorical paintings represent the Four Seasons. They are female figures, winged to typify their rapid flight; and the two different fancies present a dual conception of each subject. In grace of form not less than in their admirable color effects these paintings are as worthy of careful study as were those of the rotunda. For his colors the

artist has gone to nature. The pale draperies of *Spring* reflect the delicate green shades of the fresh May foliage; in one fancy she is pictured as sowing grain; in the other she holds spring flowers and a branch with bursting buds. The draperies of the figures of *Summer* are bright in color; in one fancy the accessories are a sheaf of wheat and a sickle; in the other luxuriant summer verdure. *Autumn* is given russet robes; one figure with bunches of purple grapes represents the vintage; the



"COOL, INVITING VISTAS."

other dancing, with a tambourine, the merry-making of the harvest home. In the paintings of *Winter* the colors are rich and warm; the two aspects of the season here depicted are its hardships and its festivities; the first figure, warmly clad, with bright scarf and closely muffled hood, bears an axe and a bundle of fagots; the other, partially draped, is bringing in the boar's head. The grand parlor is a magnificent room 104×53 feet. The walls and decorations are in ivory-white and gold, with frescoes by Tojetti of Cupids and garlands and filmy drapery amid the clouds in the corner ceilings.

On the south side of the Alameda, opposite the Ponce de Leon, is the Alcazar, an adjunct of the hotel, and in architecture a fitting complement of it. The Alcazar, of Spanish Renaissance style, and of a design which, like that of the Ponce de Leon,

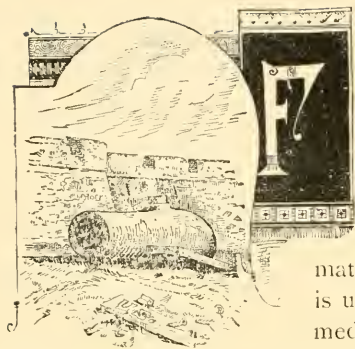
is original throughout. Within is a court of flowers, shrubbery and vines, with an ingenious fountain playing in the center. The court—not unworthy to be compared with the patios of the Alcazars in Spain—is surrounded by an arcade, upon which open shops and offices. Beyond this court are the great swimming pools of sulphur water from the artesian wells and of salt water from the bay. South are tennis courts.

The group of concrete hotels on the Alameda is completed by the Hotel Cordova. The Cordova was designed by Mr. F. W. Smith. In style it does not follow the Spanish Renaissance architecture; the suggestions for its heavy walls and battlemented towers were found in the strong castles and town defenses of Spain; it recalls those architectural monuments of the warring ages of the past; vast piles of masonry, which grew with the increments of hundreds of years, amid the conflicts of Roman and Goth and Moor and Christian. Thus the archway on the north façade, formerly a gateway, flanked by massive towers round and square, was an adaptation of the Puerto del Sol, or Gate of the Sun, of Toledo, one of the famous remains of the Moorish dominion in Spain. There is something in the strength of the Cordova that recalls to old residents of St. Augustine the coquina defenses which once distinguished this locality; opposite the Cordova was the high-walled garden of the Spanish Governor with its battery facing the west. The balconies of the lower range of windows are the “kneeling balconies” of Seville, so called because the protruding base was devised by Michael Angelo to permit the faithful to kneel at the passing of religious festivals.



THE CORDOVA.

FORT MARION.



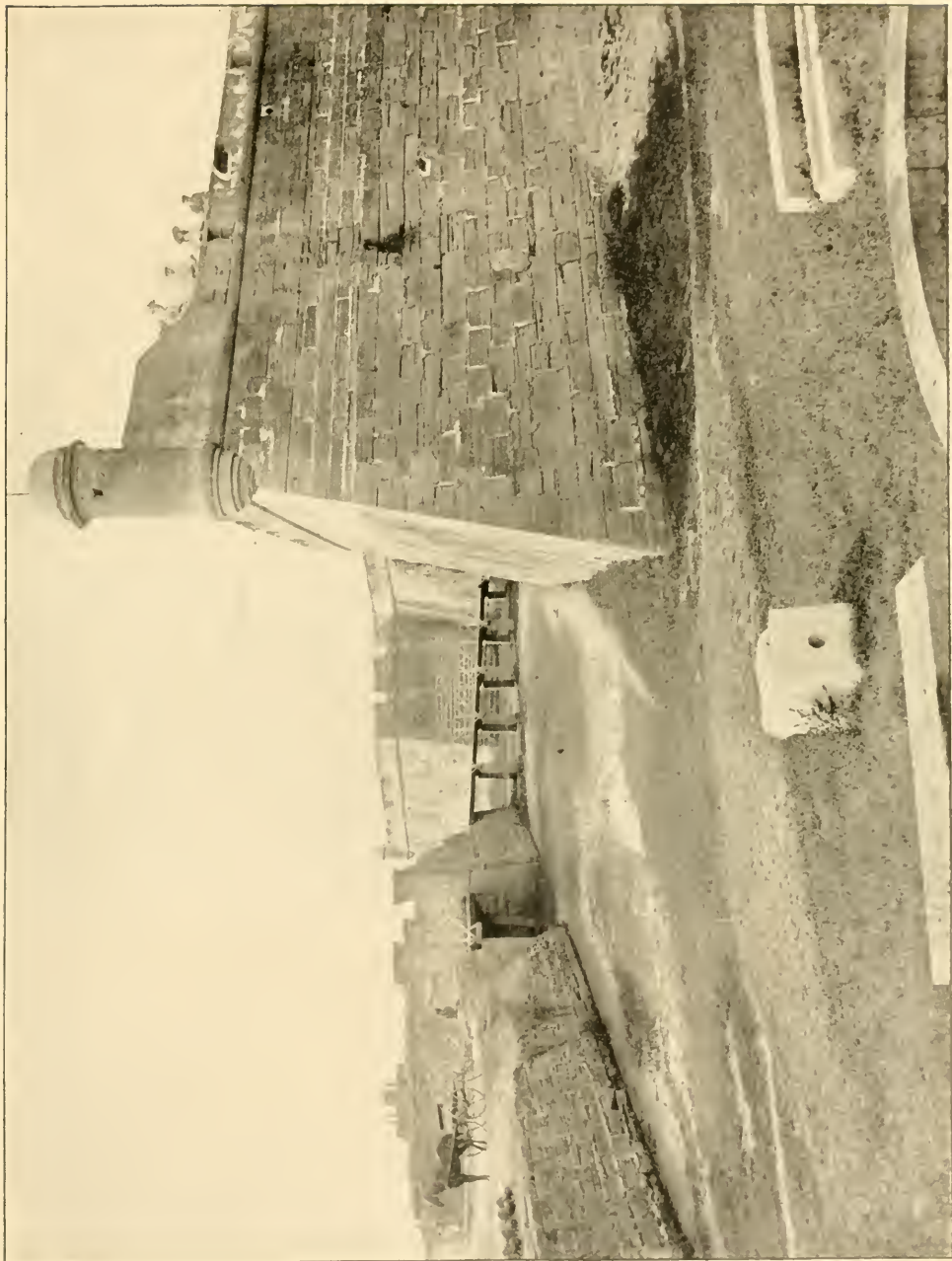
FORT MARION is at the north end of the sea-wall and commands the harbor. It is not occupied by troops. Open daily (admission free) from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Afternoon is the most pleasant time for visiting the fort. Sergeant George M. Brown, who is in charge, will conduct visitors through the casemates. For this service, which is entirely voluntary, a fee is usually given. The fort, which is the only example of mediæval fortification on this continent, is a magnificent

specimen of the art of military engineering as developed at the time of its construction. It is a massive structure of coquina stone, with curtains, bastions, moat and outworks, covering, with the reservation, more than twenty-two acres.

Surrounding the fort on the three land sides is an immense artificial hill of earth, called the *glacis*. From the crest of the glacis on the southeast, a bridge (1), formerly a *drawbridge*, leads across part of the moat to the *barbacan*. The *barbacan* is a fortification, surrounded by the moat, directly in front of the fort entrance, which it was designed to protect. In the barbacan at the stairway (2) are the Arms of Spain. A second bridge (3), originally a *drawbridge*, leads from the barbacan across the wide moat to the *sally-port* (4), which is the only entrance to the fort. This was provided with a heavy door called the *portcullis*. On the outer wall, above the sally-port is the *escutcheon*, bearing the Arms of Spain; and the Spanish *legend*, which read:

REYNANDO EN ESPAÑA EL SEN^R
DON FERNANDO SEXTO Y SIENDO
GOVOR Y CAP^N DE ESA CP SAN AUGN DE
LA FLORIDA E SUS PROVA EL MARESCAL
DE CAMPO DN ALONZO FERNDO HEREDA
ASI CONCLUIO ESTE CASTILLO EL AN
OD 1756 DIRI^QENDO LAS OBRAS EL
CAP INGN^{RO} DN PEDRO DE BROZAS
Y GARAY

Translation: "Don Ferdinand VI., being King of Spain, and the Field Marshal Don Alonzo Fernando Hereda being Governor and Captain-General of this place, San Augustin of Florida, and its province, this fort was finished in the year 1756. The works were directed by the Captain-Engineer, Don Pedro de Brozas of Garay."



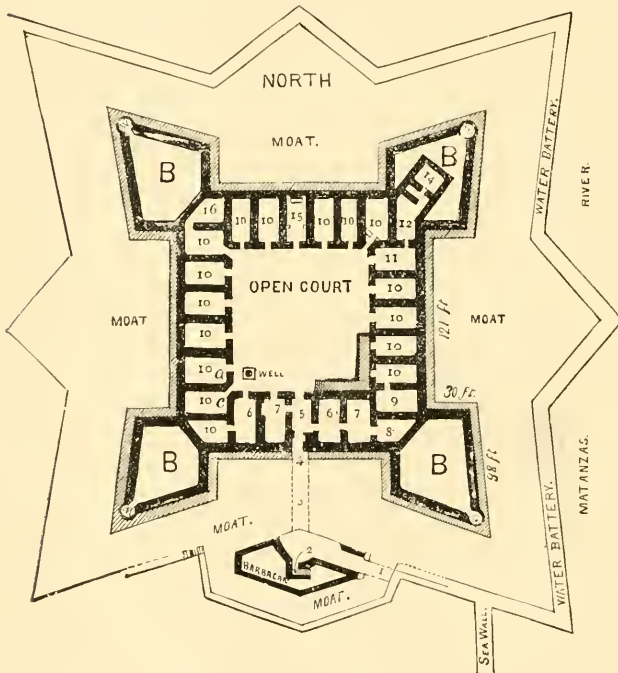
COQUINA BASTIONS.

The inscription has been almost obliterated by the elements. Its present condition is admirably shown in the illustration on the opposite page.

At the second drawbridge we come face to face with the main entrance, surmounted by a tablet bearing an inscription and the Spanish Coat of Arms. 'It seems to be two dragons, two houses for the dragons, and a supply of mutton hung up below,' said Sara irreverently making game of the royal insignia of Spain.—*Constance Fenimore Woolson.*

Within the fort on the right of the entrance hall (5) is the old bake room (6), and beyond this are two dark chambers (7 and 8), which were probably used for storage. On the left is the *guards' room* (7 left). The hall opens upon a large square *court*

(103 by 109 feet). Around this court are *casemates* (10), or rooms which were used for barracks, messrooms, store-rooms, etc. Some of these casemates were divided into lower and upper apartments. To each casemate on the west side a beam of light is admitted through a narrow window or *embrasure*, high up near the arched ceiling. From the first east casemate a door leads back into an interior dark room (9). From the furthest casemate (11) on the same side an entrance leads back into a dark chamber (12), off from which a narrow passage leads through a wall 5 feet deep into a space 6 feet wide; and from this a low aperture 2 feet square gives access through another wall 5 feet deep, into an innermost vault or chamber (14), which is 19½ feet long, 13⅔ feet broad, and 8 feet high. The arched roof



PLAN OF FORT MARION.

From *Old St. Augustine.*

1, bridge from barbacan to glacis. 2, stairway to barbacan. 3, bridge over moat. 4, sally-port. 5, hall. 6, bake room. 7, 8, dark rooms. 7 (left) guards' room. 9, interior dark room. 10, 10, casemates. 11, casemate. 12, interior dark room. 14, bomb proof. 15, chapel. 16, dark room. 10a, treasurer's room. 10c, casemate from which Coacoochee escaped. B, bastion. W, water-tower.

is of solid masonry. There is no other outlet than the single aperture. This is the far famed "*dungeon*" of Fort Marion. It was designed for a powder magazine or a bomb-proof. When the fort was in repair the chamber was dry and fit for use as a safe deposit for explosives; but when the water from above percolated through the coquina, this bomb-proof or powder magazine became damp and unwholesome. For this reason it was no longer used except as a place to throw rubbish into. Then it bred

fevers, and finally, as a sanitary measure, the Spaniards walled it up, and the middle room (12) as well. They did this in the readiest way by closing the entrance with coquina masonry. When the United States came into possession of the fort the officers stationed here did not suspect the existence of these disused chambers, although among the residents of the town were men who had knowledge of them, and of their prosaic use as a deposit for rubbish. One of these residents, who was still living in 1888, related to the writer his recollection of the disused powder magazine, as he was familiar with it when he was a boy employed at the fort. In 1839 the



TO-DAY TOUCHING HANDS WITH YESTERDAY.

masonry above the middle chamber caved in, and while the engineers were making repairs, the closed entrance to the innermost chamber was noticed, and investigation led to its discovery. Refuse and rubbish were found there. The report was given out—whether at the time or later—that in this rubbish were some bones. From this insignificant beginning the myth-makers evolved first the tale that the bones were human; then they added a rusty chain and a staple in the wall—a gold ring on one skeleton's finger—instruments of torture—iron cages—a pair of boots—and a Spanish Inquisition tale of horror. The guide books of ten years ago were devoted chiefly to the dungeon story. Writers from St. Augustine have rung the changes on it; we quote some of them and by way of comment add a paragraph from "Old St. Augustine:"

In one of them [the two chambers] a wooden machine was found, which some supposed might have been a rack, and in the other a quantity of human bones.—*William Cullen Bryant* (1842).

A human skeleton, with the fragments of a pair of boots and an empty mug for water, it is alleged, were discovered within. * * * As to the name, character, standing, guilt or innocence, pleasures or pain, of the poor unfortunate to whom the boots and bones belonged, there is silence.—*Rev. R. K. Sewall* (1848).

There was found in one corner of it a human skeleton, the soles of a pair of shoes, and an earthen jug and cup. Not a single other object did its naked, shiny, arched walls cover.—*Chas. Lanman* (1854).

Legends connected with the dark chambers and prison vaults, the chains, the instruments of torture, the skeletons walled in, its closed and hidden recesses.—*Geo. A. Fairbanks* (1858).

The incident, even if true, might well be spared. Who thinks otherwise has strangely misread the history of the changing fortunes which transformed the Indian council house into the fort of logs, and have converted Spain's proudly equipped fortress into this massive pile of crumbling masonry.—*Old St. Augustine*.

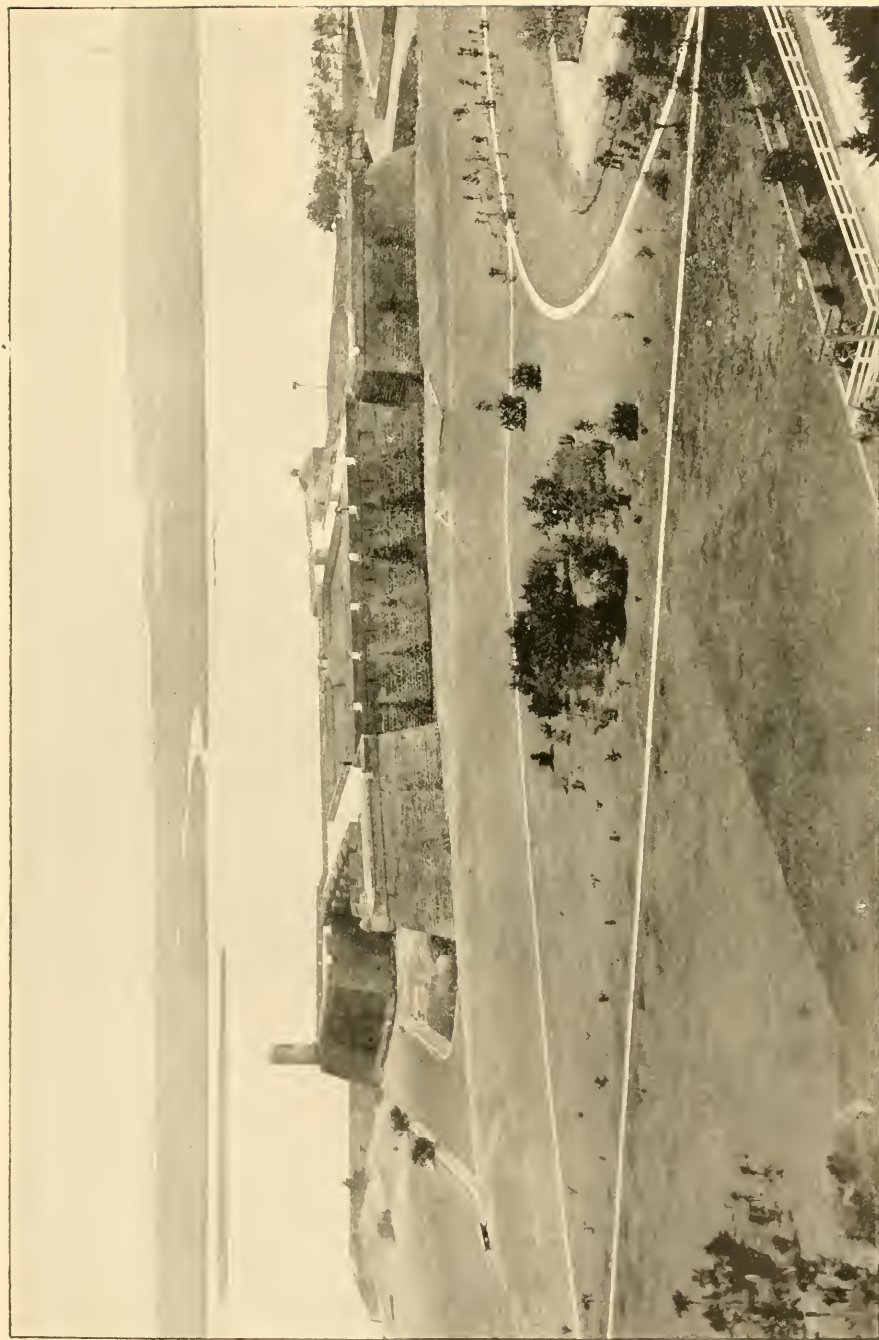


CHAPEL ENTRANCE AND CASEMATES.

Facing the court on the north was the chapel (15). Its walls and ceiling, and altars and niches, are bright with mould and moss and lichen. Strange mutations have come to town and fort since the room was dismantled of its ornaments. The elaborate portico of the chapel was the most pretentious bit of architecture of the fort; but it has so crumbled away that its form can no longer be traced. In the wall outside, above the chapel door, the French astronomers, who came here in 1879 to observe the transit of Venus, have left a marble tablet in commemoration of the visit.

In the northwest bastion is another dark room (16). Some of these dark dungeons of the fort have been used at different times for the confinement of prisoners.

Patriots from Charleston were confined here by the British in the Revolution the Spaniards kept the famous outlaw McGirth in one of these cells five years and there are old people in St. Augustine to day who will tell of pallid convicts led



A MONUMENT OF THREE CENTURIES.

From photograph by the W. H. Jackson Photo. and Pub. Co., Denver, Colo.

from the fort dungeons to execution. At the close of the last war refractory soldiers were punished by solitary confinement in these cells. Casemate 100 is known as "Coacoochee's cell," and is famous as the one from which that chief escaped. Coacoochee and Osceola, two of the most influential chiefs of the Seminoles in the war which began in 1835, were imprisoned in Fort Marion. Coacoochee resolved upon escape. His subsequent account of the affair was as follows:

We had been growing sickly from day to day, and so resolved to make our escape, or die in the attempt. We were in a room eighteen or twenty feet square. All the light admitted was through a hole (embrasure) about eighteen feet from the floor. Through this we must effect our escape, or remain and die with sickness. A sentinel was constantly posted at the door. As we looked at it from our beds, we thought it small, but believed that, could we get our heads through, we should have no further nor serious difficulty. To reach the hole was the first object. In order to effect this, we from time to time cut up the forage bags allowed us to sleep on and made them into ropes. The hole I could not reach when upon the shoulder of my companion; but while standing upon his shoulder I worked a knife into a crevice of the stonework as far up as I could reach, and upon this I raised myself to the aperture, when I found that, with some reduction of person, I could get through. In order to reduce ourselves as much as possible, we took medicine five days. Under the pretext of being very sick, we were permitted to obtain the roots we required. For some weeks we watched the moon, in order that the night of our attempt it should be as dark as possible. At the proper time we commenced the medicine, calculating upon the entire disappearance of the moon. The keeper of this prison, on the night determined upon to make the effort, annoyed us by frequently coming into the room, and talking and singing. At first we thought of tying him and putting his head in a bag; so that, should he call for assistance, he could not be heard. We first, however, tried the experiment of pretending to be asleep and when he returned to pay no regard to him. This accomplished our object. He came in and went immediately out, and we could hear him snore in the immediate vicinity of the door. I then took the rope, which we had secreted under our bed, and, mounting upon the shoulder of my comrade, raised myself by the knife worked into the crevice of the stone, and succeeded in reaching the embrasure. Here I made fast the rope that my friend might follow me. I then passed through the hole a sufficient length of it to reach the ground upon the outside (about twenty-five feet), in the ditch. I had calculated the distance when going for roots. With much difficulty I succeeded in getting my head through, for the sharp stones took the skin off my breast and back. Putting my head through first, I was obliged to go down head foremost until my feet were through, fearing every moment the rope would break. At last, safely on the ground, I awaited with anxiety the arrival of my comrade. I had passed another rope through the hole, which, in the event of discovery, Talmus Hadjo was to pull, as a signal to me from the inside that he was discovered and could not come. As soon as I struck the ground, I took hold of the signal for intelligence from my friend. The night was very dark. Two men passed near me, talking earnestly, and I could see them distinctly. Soon I heard the struggle of my companion far above me. He had succeeded in getting his head through, but his body would come no further. In the lowest tone of voice I urged him to throw out his breath, and then try; soon after he came tumbling down the whole distance. For a few moments I thought him dead. I dragged him to some water close by which restored him; but his leg was so lame he was unable to walk. I took him upon my shoulder to a scrub, near the town. Daylight was just breaking; it was evident we must move rapidly. I caught a mule in the adjoining field, and, making a bridle out of my sash, mounted my companion, and started for the St. John's River. The mule was used one day; but, fearing the whites would track us, we felt more secure on foot in the hammock, though moving very slow. Thus we continued our journey five days, subsisting on roots and berries, when I joined my band, then assembled on the headwaters of the Tomoka River, near the Atlantic coast.

Coacoochee finally surrendered and was removed to Arkansas with his people. Osceola was removed to Fort Moultrie, Charleston, where shortly after he died.



THE SEMINOLE CHIEF OSCEOLA.

From the Catlin portrait, painted at Fort Moultrie, Charleston.

From the court a stone ascent leads up to the *terreplein* of the *ramparts*. This ascent was originally an *inclined plane* for artillery.

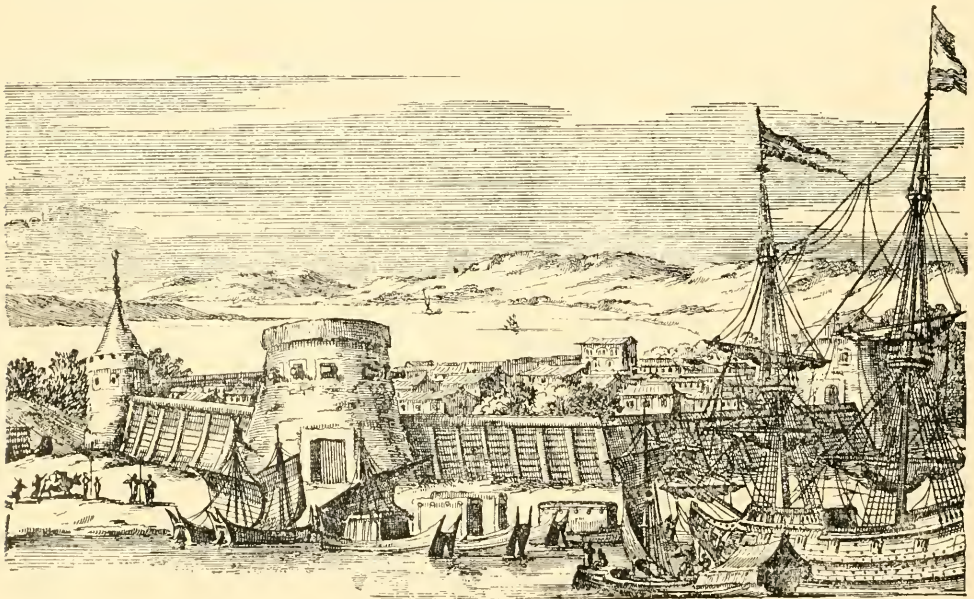
At the outer angle of each *bastion* (B) is a *sentry box* (W), that on the northwest (25 feet high) being also a *watch tower* for looking to seaward. Distance from corner to corner, 317 feet. The four walls of the fort between the bastions are the *curtains*. There are four equal bastions and four equal curtains. The walls of the fort are 9 feet thick at base, $4\frac{1}{2}$ at top, and 25 feet high, above the present moat level. Battlements similar to those on the other sides formerly defended the east (water) side of the ramparts. The bastions are filled with earth, and there is no foundation



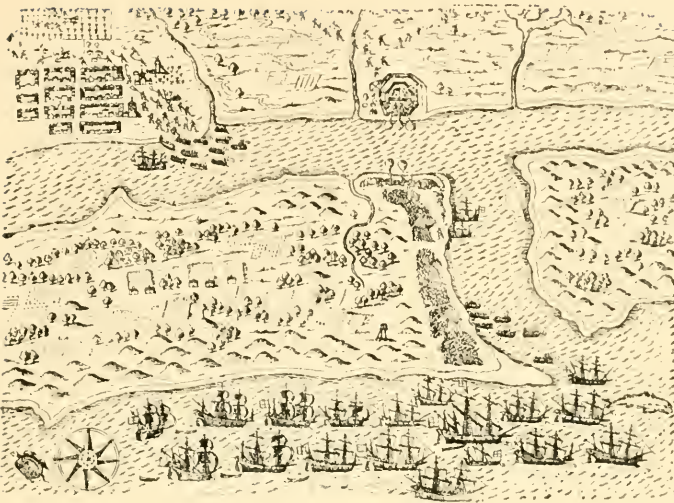
MENENDEZ.

for the romantic tale of a subterranean passageway which formerly led from the southwest bastion to a neighboring convent. The fort is surrounded by a moat, 40 feet wide. It was formerly deeper than at present, with a perfectly cemented concrete floor, and was flooded from the bay at high tide. Running along the outer edge of the moat are narrow level spaces called *covered-ways*; and wider levels called *places-of-arms*, where artillery was mounted and the troops gathered, protected by the outer wall or *parapet*, from which slopes the glacis. The fortification of stone (*water battery*) in front is of modern construc-

tion; it was built by the United States in 1842. The small brick building (*hot shot furnace*) in the moat between the east curtain and the water dates from 1844.



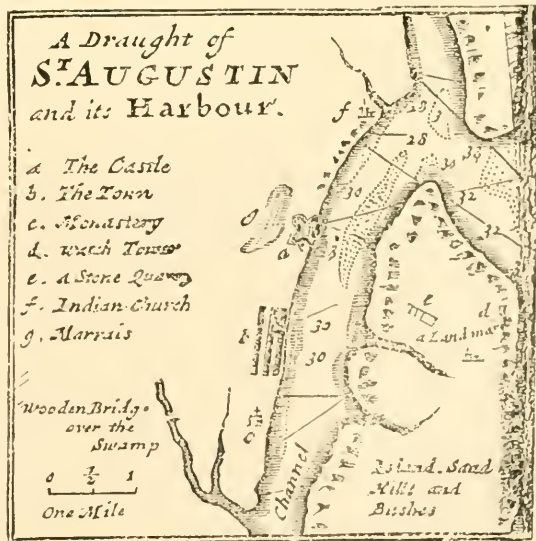
SAN JUAN DE PINOS.



THE SIEGE BY FRANCIS DRAKE.

war. First a rude and temporary structure of logs, it was expanded in plan and magnitude until there developed the stone fortress of 1756. Pedro Menendez, the founder of St. Augustine in 1565, utilized the Indian council-house as a defense against the threatened attack by the Huguenots from Fort Caroline on the St. John's River. After his heartless massacre of the shipwrecked French at Matanzas Inlet, the cruel Spaniard stood in just fear of the coming of a fleet from Spain; and he set about the building of a regular fort of logs. This was the Fort San Juan de Pinos shown by Montanus, in his curious representation of St. Augustine with a background of hills. In those days there was a lookout tower on Anastasia Island, whence the watchers signalled to those in the fort the welcome coming of ships from Old Spain, or the dreaded approach of a hostile fleet. A token of weal or woe, in those days the signal flag on Anastasia Island was as eagerly watched by the Spaniards ashore as ever now the light is looked for by ships at sea. In 1586, twenty years after

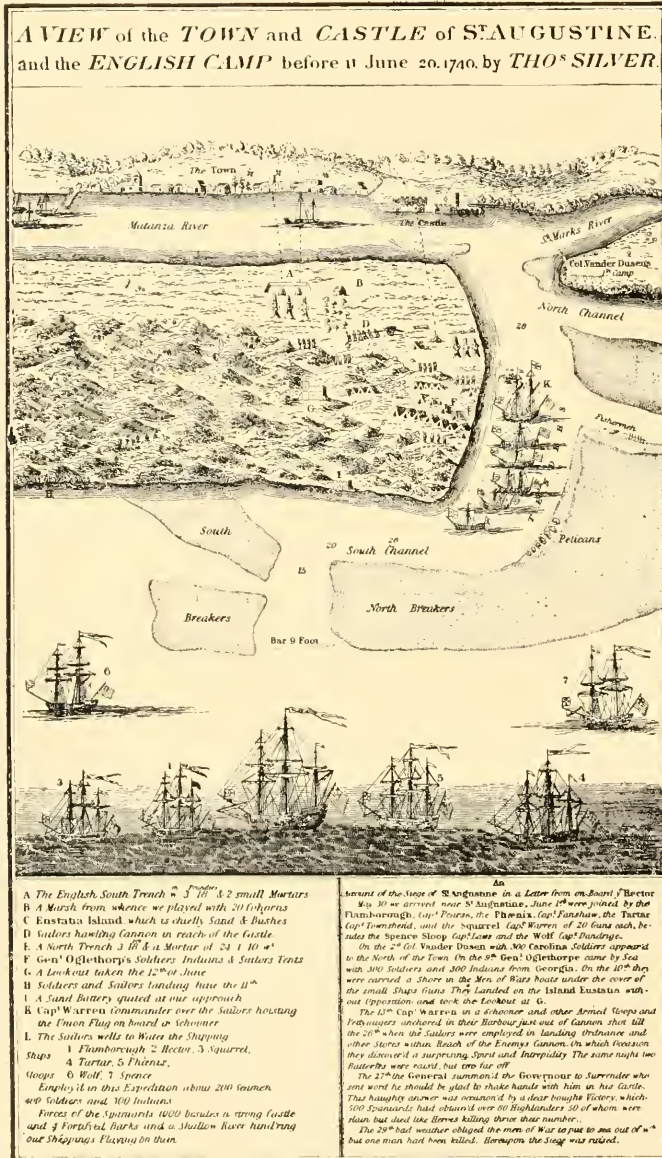
In different forms and bearing different names, St. Augustine's fort has been established more than three centuries. For two hundred years the fort was St. Augustine, and St. Augustine was Florida. The old maps show St. Augustine with its fortifications as the most important point in North America; and the historians have left us many an interesting picture of the fort in peace and



IN THE OLD DAYS.

the town was established, the lookout attracted the notice of the English sea-king, Francis Drake, sailing along the coast with his fleet of high-pooed ships, on his way home from pillaging the cities of the Spanish Main; and he tarried long enough to ransack St. Augustine, and destroy by fire what he could not bear off. In the fort,

which was built of huge pine logs, and was known to the Englishmen as S. John's Fort, they found "thirteene or fourteene great peeces of brass ordinance and a chest unbroken up, having in it the value of some two thousand pounds sterling, by estimation, of the King's treasure, to pay the souldiers of that place, who were a hundred and fiftie men." De Bry's spirited sketch of the assault, by an artist on the spot, is copied here from the rare original. When the Spaniards discovered the coquina (shell-stone) quarries they undertook the building of a fort of stone. When the dreaded Boucaniers descended upon St. Augustine in 1665, the fort was not in a condition to offer resistance, and garrison and townspeople fled in terror into the woods.



THE SIEGE BY OGILTHORPE.

The walls are built of coquina, which in its day was considered a very excellent material for this purpose, since cannon balls would sink into the wall without shattering it as they would harder stone. On the sea front of the southwest bastion are a number of crevices, which, according to local tradition, were caused by British cannon balls from the opposite shore when the fort was besieged by Oglethorpe.

When the colony of Carolina was established the English grant extended so far south that it actually took in St. Augustine. The Spaniards, on the other hand, dis-

puted England's right to any part of the continent whatever, and for the half century succeeding, Spanish expeditions sailed against the English colonies, and British expeditions came against St. Augustine. Governor Moore of Carolina led his forces against the town in 1702, but was repulsed and driven back. When Oglethorpe brought out his Georgia colony, the Spaniards resented the new encroachments upon their territory, and the two colonies were at constant war. In 1740 Oglethorpe captured the Spanish forts on the St. John's, and then, while his land forces besieged the town on the north, his naval contingent landed on Anastasia Island, and for forty days bombarded Fort San Marco. The townspeople took refuge in the fort, where they nearly starved before the siege was finally



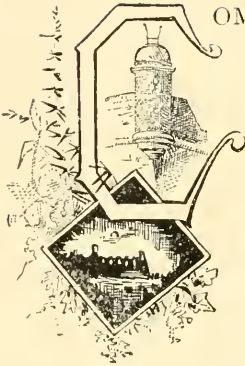
GENERAL MARION.

lifted. The Georgia general at length became discouraged and withdrew.

In those days of crude weapons, the coquina bastions were capable of withstanding a much more serious attack than that of Oglethorpe's batteries; but the art of war has changed since then and Fort Marion's coquina would quickly be shattered by the artillery of the present. Shortly after coming into the possession of the United States, the fort was named Fort Marion, in honor of the famous Revolutionary hero, General Francis Marion.

Writing from St. Augustine, William Cullen Bryant criticised this as "a foolish change of name." But why foolish? If Moultrie is thus honored, and Sumter the "Game Cock," why not Marion the "Swamp Fox?" Is it not the veriest romance of history that the Spanish fortress planted here by Menendez, the hunter of French Huguenots, should at last yield up its saintly name for that of a hero in whose veins flowed the blood of other Huguenot exiles? And is it not the final justice of time that the British stronghold, within whose dungeons rebellious Patriots were immured, should receive from the nation which those prisoners helped to establish, the honored name of one who endured with them the perils and privations of its cause, and won with them the final glorious triumph?—"Old St. Augustine," *Fort Marion*.

ST FRANCIS BARRACKS.



OMPLEMENTING the battlements and watch-towers of Fort Marion on the north, the St. Francis Barracks stand out conspicuously at the south end of the sea-wall facing the Matanzas. They are occupied by United States troops. The out-door concerts given by the military band, the dress-parades and the guard mount at sunset on the parade in front of the barracks are among the attractions of St. Augustine.

Almost continuously since it was founded by the mailed soldiers of Menendez, St. Augustine has been a military station. Under Spanish rule it was little else than a garrison post. When the British came, they emulated the martial spirit of their predecessors, and on the plain south of the town, with bricks brought from the banks of the Hudson River, erected a huge barrack, which cost a tremendous sum, and shortly after completion went up in smoke.

St. Francis Barracks take their name from the Franciscan convent, whose former site they occupy. The convent was abandoned when Florida was ceded to Great Britain in 1763; and when Spain resumed possession of the town, in 1783, it was utilized by the Spanish Governor as barracks for his troops. The old building has been greatly modified by the United States Government, although not entirely rebuilt; and some of the original coquina walls of the convent remain.

To Florida with the adventurer had come the missionary; one to win treasure, the other to win souls. The gold-seeker returned from his quest chagrined; not so the Franciscan. He found here a field vast beyond reckoning; and, waiting to be gathered, a harvest more precious than had been pictured in the fondest dream of his pious enthusiasm. The military prestige of Florida soon faded away, but year by year its religious importance increased; and ever, with the expansion of his work, the Franciscan's zeal grew more intense and his labors more devoted. The country was in time erected into a religious province, with a chapter house of the Order of San Francisco at San Augustine; and thence the members went forth to plant the standard of their faith in the remotest wilderness. Far out on the border of savanna, in the depth of forest, and on the banks of river and lake, by the side of the Indian trails westward to the Gulf, north among the villages of Machua, and south to everglade fastnesses; here and there, and everywhere that lost souls were worshipping strange gods, the Franciscan built his chapel, intrenched it round about with earthwork and palisade, and gathered the erring children of the forest to hear the wondrous story of the Cross.—“*Old St. Augustine*,” *The Franciscans*.

A short distance south of the Barracks is the Military Cemetery. An admission



BRITISH ST. AUGUSTINE.

Showing Sea Wall extending to "The Parade," and Convent on present barracks site.

pass is required and may be had on application to the adjutant of the post, whose office is opposite the Barracks. In the cemetery are the three low pyramids of masonry forming the tombs of officers and men who lost their lives in the Seminole War. The memorial shaft is commonly spoken of as "Dade's Monument," because more than one hundred of the soldiers interred here were those who perished in the "Dade Massacre." This was one of the most tragic incidents of the Seminole War.

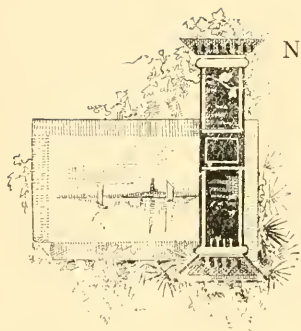
In August, 1835, Major Dade and a command of troops, 110 all told, were on their way from Fort Brooke to Fort King. At half past nine o'clock, Tuesday morning, August 28, they were marching through an open pine barren, four miles from the Great Wahoo Swamp. The bright sun was shining; flowers bloomed along the path; gay butterflies flitted about them; the silence was broken only by the Æolian melody of the pines. The men were marching carelessly, with no suspicion of danger, where surely no foe could lurk. Suddenly, without an instant's warning—from pine, from palmetto scrub,

from the very grass at their feet—burst upon them the shrill war-whoop, the flashing and crackling of rifles, and the whistling, deadly rain of bullets. Sixty of the troops fell mortally wounded. The rest rallied: trained the cannon, and attempted to form breastworks of logs; but in vain. In quick succession, one after another, they fell. Had the earth yawned to swallow them like the army of Korah, the obliteration could have been little more complete. Of the 110, three, miserably wounded, dragged themselves away, two soon after to die of their wounds. —"Old St. Augustine," *The Seminoles*.



The pyramids are stuccoed and devoid of ornamentation. The inscriptions read: "Sacred to the memory of the Officers and Soldiers killed in battle and died on service during the Florida War." "This monument has been erected in token of respectful and affectionate remembrance by their comrades of all grades, and is committed to the care and preservation of the garrison of St. Augustine."

ST. ANASTASIA ISLAND.



N FRONT of the town, between bay and ocean, lies the Island of St. Anastasia. It is a favorite resort for excursion parties, and has many attractions for the tourist. The most pleasant time for a visit is the afternoon. The route is by ferryboat from Central Wharf and then by railway from the opposite shore across to the beach. The light-house is usually open to visitors; and when convenient to do so, the keeper in charge, or assistant, will accompany parties to the tower, whence a magnificent and far-extending view is afforded over sea and

land. The light-house is 150 feet in height from base to light tower, the lamp being 165 feet above sea level. Eight flights of spiral staircases lead to the tower. The light, technically classed as of the first-order, is a fixed white and revolving or flash light, flashing once every 3 minutes, visible 19 miles. The lamp itself is stationary, and the actual intensity of its flame does not change. The variability of the light is secured by the revolution of a glass lantern provided with a series of powerful lenses or gigantic bull's-eyes, each one sending out a great beam of light. The constant and steady beam from each lense revolves with the lantern. From St. Augustine at night this beam may distinctly be seen stretching out into the darkness, as it wheels in mighty revolutions about the tower.

The purpose of the variability of the light is to render it distinguishable from other lights on the coast. Thus, while the St. Augustine light is a fixed white light varied by a flash every 3 minutes, the St. John's River light, the next one north, is a fixed white light; and the Cape Canaveral light, the next one south, flashes every minute. The black and white spiral stripes, which make the tower look like a grotesque Brobdingnagian barber's pole, serve to distinguish it from others by daylight; the tower of the St. John's River light is red, that of the Cape Canaveral light has black and white horizontal bands.

The present light-house was built in 1872-3, to take the place of an older coquina structure, whose ruins may be seen on the shore a short distance northeast. The latter has commonly, though incorrectly, been called the "old Spanish light-house."

Anastasia Island extends from St. Augustine south twelve miles to Matanzas Inlet, where are the picturesque ruins of an old Spanish fort; for this was one of the sea approaches to the town, and the Don must needs put a garrison there to defend it.

The inlet of Matanzas takes its name from the Spanish word *matanza* (signifying slaughter) in commemoration of the massacre of the Huguenots which occurred here in 1565. No event in American history possesses more of tragedy and pathos than the martyrdom of these Frenchmen, who had left their homes in France to establish in the new world a refuge from the religious persecutions of their native land, but

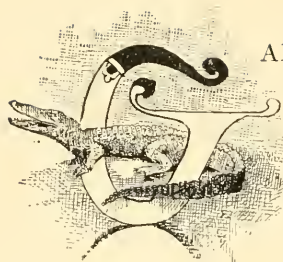


RUINS OF THE MATANZAS FORT.

found in Florida the intolerance from which they had fled, and perished at last by the hand of a bigot.

The French, stationed at their Fort Caroline, on the River May (St. John's), having left a few of their number to garrison the fort, set sail against the Spaniards, arrived off the bar of St. Augustine, and were driven to the south by a storm. The Spanish leader Menendez then led a force overland to the St. John's, surprised Fort Caroline and killed most of the garrison—a few of the French escaping to their ships. Upon his return to St. Augustine, Menendez learned that the French fleet had been wrecked. He proceeded south to this inlet, discovered the Frenchmen on the other side, and by false promises induced them to surrender and deliver up their arms. Then he sent them boats, brought them over, in small bands at a time, bound them, blindfolded them, led them behind the sand hills, and in the name of religion put them to death. The shores of the inlet have been modified by the action of the sea in the three hundred years which have elapsed since that occurrence; it is useless to speculate as to the exact locality where the tragedy took place.

GUN AND ROD.



AME and fish have always been among the attractions of St. Augustine; and, although the supply has been diminished of late years, there is still abundant reward for the pursuit. Sportsmen and anglers who visit the Rangeleys, the Adirondacks and the St. Lawrence in summer, repair to Florida in the winter. There are men, who when fish are to be caught in Florida waters would no more stay in the North than the robins and bluebirds. Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, of Jacksonville, himself an ardent angler, tells a good story of a New York physician who, some winters ago, when there was yellow fever in one of the Gulf Coast towns, deliberately set out to run the quarantine and make his way into the fever district because it was time for fish to rise to his fly.

Rod and reel, gun and field dogs are familiar objects in St. Augustine. Among the sporting dogs remembered by many quail hunters was the well known Bran. This dog was once, while hunting quail, struck by a rattlesnake. He was saved by the skillful treatment of Dr. H. Caruthers, but only to meet a fate as harsh, for Bran perished in the flames where he was chained in the great St. Augustine Hotel fire of 1887. The smoking room of the Ponce de Leon Hotel counts among its ornaments a magnificent set of antlers, which bear testimony to the luck of a Tarrytown, New York, physician, to whom is credited the unusual experience of having brought down his deer, on an Adirondack runway, with a shotgun, loaded with No. 4 shot for grouse. Florida deer are of smaller size than the northern deer, but they are built to go just as fast.

The unlovely alligator is represented at St. Augustine chiefly in infantile stages of discouraged development in the curiosity shops, waiting to be done up in segar boxes and mailed to the north. Wilder and more ferocious specimens are occasionally encountered in adjacent waters. The alligator holds on with most commendable tenacity, despite the fact that every man's hand is against him, and always has been against him, if we are to credit Le Moyne, who came here with the French in 1563.

In the *Brevis Narratio* is given a drawing of the native Florida mode of hunting, and it is described as follows: They wage war on the crocodiles in this manner: By the bank of the river they build a little hut full of chinks and holes, in which is stationed a sentinel who can hear and see the crocodiles a great way off. Pressed by hunger they come up out of the water in search of prey, failing to find which they give forth a horrible roar that may be heard for half a mile. Then the sentinel calls the others who are ready; and ten or twelve of them, bearing a huge pole, hurry to intercept the gigantic monster (his jaws expanded to seize and swallow some one of them), and with great agility, holding the sharp end of the pole as high as possible, they plunge it into his maw, whence because of its roughness and the scaly bark he cannot eject it. Then turning the crocodile over on his back, they belabor his belly, which is softer, with clubs, and shoot arrows into it and open it; the back is impen-

eternal because of the hard scales, the more so if it be an old one. This is the Indians' way of hunting crocodiles, to whom they are such inveterate foes that night and day they are on the watch for them, not less than we for our most hostile enemies.

According to the artist's delineations of the mammoth specimens found here in those good old times, three hundred years ago, their descendants are certainly a sorry and degenerate race. But no one was ever heard to complain of the small proportions of an alligator he had killed; they are all huge and savage in the telling; it takes a very small saurian to make a big story; and men are living to-day who could give Le Moyne points on Florida alligators.



INDIAN MODE OF HUNTING ALLIGATORS IN FLORIDA.
From *Le Moyne's Narrative of the French Expedition in 1563*.

The list of fishes taken in the vicinity is a generous one. Sheephead are caught off the St. Sebastian bridge, from the docks, and wherever there are submerged timbers or rocks. Favorite fishing grounds are at Matanzas. Baits used: clam, crab, fiddler, conch; the best time for fishing is from half-flood to high water. The whiting is baited for with clam, crab or pieces of mullet or other fish. Sea bass, or channel bass (also called redfish), are in great abundance in summer, and in fair supply in spring, when they are caught in the surf with rod or hand-line. The rods are employed chiefly by anglers from abroad. The local method is for the fisherman to wade out into the surf, having his line coiled to run freely from his left hand, then, swinging bait and sinker around his head, he hurls it out into the surf, and, when he hooks a fish, puts the line over his shoulder and runs at full speed up the beach, hauling

fish high and dry after him. This mode may not partake of the high art of angling, but it is pursued with enthusiasm, and the worst that can be said about it is that to stand for hours up to one's hips in the ocean is in March or April conducive to rheumatism. The bait for bass is shrimp, crab or mullet. Salt-water trout are caught in great abundance in the Matanzas and its tributary waters north of town; and in the St. Sebastian from the bridge and the wharves. They take the fly; baits used are shrimps and mullet. Other varieties found here comprise blackfish, flounder, red



KNOWS WHERE TO GO FISHIN.

From the Forest and Stream.

snapper, black grouper, cavalli or crevallè, sailor's choice or hogfish, croaker, black grunt, skipjack or young bluefish, and jewfish which attain a weight of 200 and 300 lbs. The water vermin include sharks, catfish, garfish, angelfish, rays, or skates, toadfish and like unpleasing forms of creation. Some one or the other of them is sure to turn up on the end of a line cast for nobler fish; and the "patient angler" who manifests his patience in waiting for a bite is a very ordinary individual compared with the angelic being who can preserve his equanimity when a shark makes way with his tackle, or his expectant gaze is greeted by the open countenance of skate or toadfish. Drum fishing grounds are at Moultrie, five miles below town, and at certain localities known to the market

fisherman in the North River. The drumfish is distinguished as a fish that may be fished for longer without a bite than any other game fish that swims.

It was time for drumming, the magic hour between the fall of the ebb and the rise of the flood, for this delightful sport, whose praises and superior enchantments over all others in the Walton line I had so often heard spoken with such rapture by the mouth of a North Island and Beaufort man; the noble nature of the fish, his size and strength—the slow approach which he makes at first to the hook, like a crab, then the sudden overwhelming transport that comes over you when you feel him dashing boldly off with the line, threatening to drag you after him and upset your frail boat. How charming his resisting wait, comparable only to the intoxication and gentle rapture one experiences when pulling along a lass through a Virginia reel.—"*Sketch of Seminole War*" (1836).

THE EAST COAST.



BEYOND St. Augustine, going by the East Coast line, one finds little to interest him in the monotonous stretch of piny flatwoods and palmetto scrub, until at the distance of about fifty miles the road deflects to Ormond. And now the scene changes. A new Florida begins, as unlike the dreary, sandy flatwoods as they are unlike the rolling hill and lake country. Ormond is situated on the Halifax River, and also on the Atlantic beach, the two being separated by a peninsula a half-mile wide. The Halifax belongs to that system of inland waters which are more properly termed lagoons. They are fed by inlets from the sea and extend from a little below St. Augustine to Lake Worth. These lagoons, commonly known as the Indian River, make a continuous stretch of the loveliest water scenery for more than 250 miles, and when Biscayne Bay shall be united with Lake Worth, an uninterrupted water excursion of 350 miles will combine more of fascinating variety and beauty than any other in the United States. These connected inland waters vary from weird and twisting narrows 100 feet in width, to spreading lake-like expanses from three to six miles wide. Sometimes they look out of inlets upon the ocean, and again into the mouths of winding creeks or fresh-water rivers that break the western shore. At one point the Indian River channels separate and wind tortuously among wooded islands, making one think of the lochs of Scotland. Nearly all the way the banks on both sides are high, commanding the river from elevated bluffs, or gently sloping to the stream, and finely situated for the towns or isolated residences, which are already scattered all along the East Coast and fast increasing in number. The population is of the very best, comprising representatives of many of the chief cities of the United States, a considerable number of well-to-do Englishmen, and some from Canada. There is no section of the country at large that combines more of the enterprising, intelligent, industrious and thrifty classes, and many of them wealthy enough to push their opportunities to the best advantage.

It being impossible to describe particularly all these towns and settlements, more than fifty of



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COCOANUT PALM BEACH.

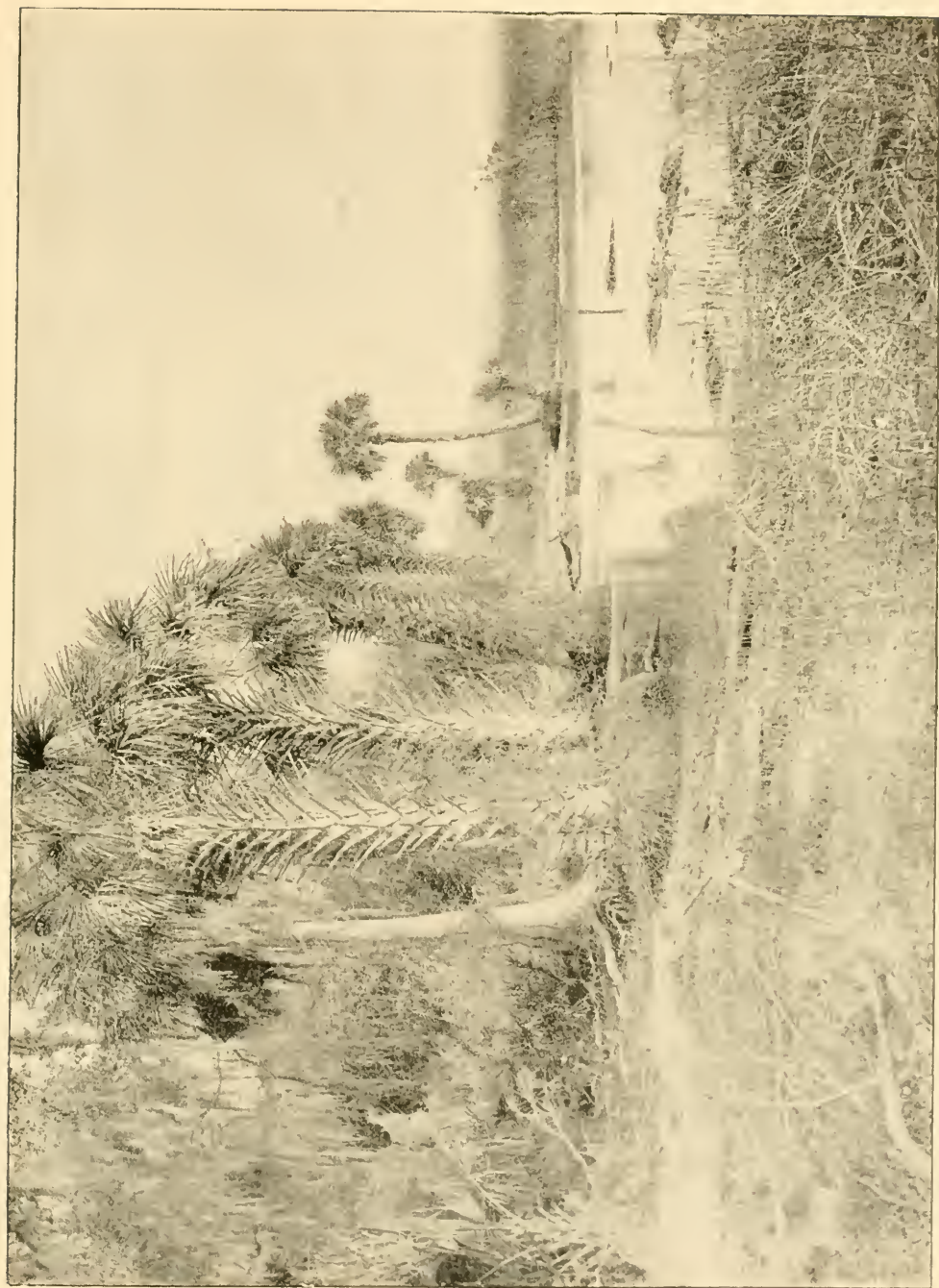
which are designated on the map of the East Coast Railway, let a few prominent instances suffice to indicate the peculiar features and remarkable attractions of the East Coast. **Ormond** is the first town struck by the railway after leaving St. Augustine. For the enjoyment of the tourist Ormond affords a combination of attractions second to none on the East Coast. From the Hotel Ormond, fronting the Halifax, one looks across the wide river to the beautiful village that skirts the western shore. The river is about as wide as the lower Hudson, and looks as majestic, although but a shallow lagoon. It is deep enough, however, for steamboats of light draft, and populous with all kinds of pleasure craft. The long bridge across the Halifax is a favorite resort of skilled fishermen. Fish of many varieties are abundant, among them the speckled sea trout, channel bass, cavallé, sheepshead and fresh-water black

bass in Tomoka River. Sea bass weighing from twenty to forty pounds are caught in the Atlantic surf. Immense turtles, able to carry a man standing on their backs, as they go back to the sea from their nests on the beach, are plenty in the spring season. Bears are often seen on moonlight nights coming out of the scrub to hunt the turtle eggs, which are laid from eighty to a hundred in each nest. The eggs are also used to flavor the Hotel Coquina muffins; and nothing is more delicate and appetizing than the flavor of coquina soup, made from the living shellfish (*Donaces*) that are swept up the beach in great quantities. Ormond abounds in game. Ducks are plenty in the headwaters of the Halifax, quail in the fields and flat-woods; also wild turkeys and deer and not infrequently bear's meat are brought into the Ormond market.

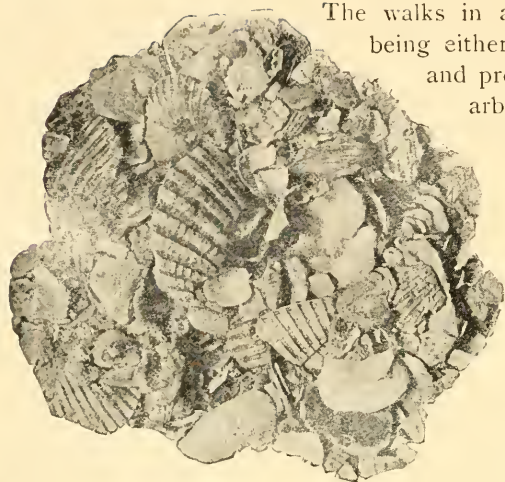
The Ormond climate is of that medium quality which permits one to come in October and stay until the end of May.



SENTINEL PALMETTOES.



IN SEMINOLE LAND.



COQUINA SHELL STONE.

The walks in all directions are singularly attractive, being either shelled or planked over sandy spots, and provided with numerous rustic seats and arbors along the shaded river banks or through the trails across the half-mile peninsula that connects the river with the ocean.

Ormond is famous for its drives and its bicycle paths and beaches. It has the advantage of unfailing marl pits, which supply the best material for roads, smooth and hard as concrete, and this is supplemented by great deposits of shell which lie along the river. There is no finer beach anywhere on the Atlantic shore than at Ormond. It is 250 feet wide at mean tide, and ex-

tends for many miles up and down the coast. It is lively with all sorts of pleasure carriages, bicycles and bathers, not to speak of the annual tournament when the cowboys of the interior come in to compete in equestrian sports with the horsemen of the coast. The six-horse tally-ho hardly leaves a mark on the smooth surface of this magnificent beach. It is attractive also in the variety of beautiful shells that are swept up by the high tides.

The Ormond drives extend also for many miles up and down the high and wooded banks of the river through a great wealth of forest trees, flowering shrubs and creepers. Vistas of the blue water peep out on the one side, and orange groves gleam with golden fruit on the other. The drives out into the hammocks lying directly back of Ormond are, if possible, still more charming. They thread magnificent forests of huge live oaks, sprawling their crooked giant branches all abroad and draped with long, swaying pendants of gray moss. In close proximity and as if in rivalry, immense magnolias lift themselves taller even than the oaks. Hard by stand the graceful water oaks, and pushing between everywhere



THE WALK AT ROCK LEDGE.



AN ORMOND DRIVE



THE HALIFAX RIVER SHORE.

the palmetto palms; and all this lavish luxuriance of richly colored foliage is tangled with giant creepers, climbing lustily to the very tree tops. In the deep green recesses of these rich hammocks, so utterly diverse from the flatwoods that skirt the railways, you come upon ruins of ancient chimneys and other appurtenances of old-time sugar mills and causeways, built over intervening marshes to connect the great plantations that once were worked at large cost of slave labor. These fertile hammocks of deep, black soil extend many miles to the southward parallel with the Halifax, and were probably in some far back century the bed of a lagoon similar to the present river. On these rich, mucky lands are planted some of the finest orange groves in Florida.

The greatest single attraction of Ormond is the Tomoka River, once the chosen resort of the Tomoka tribe of Indians. They had the best reasons for their choice. Black bass from three to six pounds in weight abound in its deep still waters, and red bass are taken near its mouth. Its high wooded bluffs afford dry and picturesque camping grounds. Not so much of a curiosity as the Oklawaha twisting its weird and narrow way through gloomy cypresses, it is yet far more beautiful and accessible. Only six miles from the Ormond bridge, and but ten miles long, it can easily be reached either by carriage or boat.

Daytona, twenty miles to south of Ormond, occupies an elevated hammock site on a circling arm of the Halifax, whence it looks out upon a bay of singular beauty. The natural attractions are many—a clean, hard river shore, shady drives amid oaks and palmettoes, and on the ocean side of the peninsula the well-named Silver Beach. Daytona is the chosen winter residence of many wealthy families from the North, who have built here the luxurious homes which give to the village its dominant air.

New Smyrna, three miles further south, on the Hillsborough River, is the oldest settlement on the East Coast south of St. Augustine; and is historically famous for the Creek and Minorcan colony, 1,500 strong, established by Dr. Turnbull in 1767. Turnbull's "castle" or "palace," with its sixteen chimneys, stood on the high and vast shell mound which commands the whole adjacent region. It was partly destroyed by the Seminole Indians, who drove out the sugar planters and captured many of their slaves. Afterward it became a target for Admiral Du Pont's fleet, which more completely demolished it during the Civil War, leaving, however, the grandly solid walls of the old cellar and the capacious wells to indicate its palatial extent. All along the river bank for four miles north and three miles south are scattered the ruins of old Minorcan houses, with coquina stone floors, chimneys and wells, curbed with hewn stone. The drainage canals, indigo vats and ruins of old sugar mills indicate large industries. One of the canals still in use, and dug about 127 years ago, is twenty-two feet deep and five feet wide. It extends several miles, and must have employed an immense amount of hard labor. See note of the Minorcans on page 14. A comprehensive and sympathetic chapter of *Old St. Augustine* is devoted to these New Smyrna experiences of the unhappy colonists. Not less interesting here also are the ancient ruins of a Spanish dynasty which antedated the English possession. The "Rock House," a stately ruin with thick walls and



ARCHITECTURE OF TURKEY CREEK.

well preserved chimney and fireplace, and situated on a high bluff, commands a magnificent view of the inlet and ocean and all the surrounding region. A large cedar stands in the middle of one of the rooms. It is probably one of the oldest structures in the United States. It might have been a military outpost, or a mission house, as is indicated by a niche in the wall.

A much more extensive and imposing ruin lies out in an old field a little way west of the town, which has until lately been designated as the "Sugar House." It was undoubtedly used for this purpose, but the ecclesiastical lines of its foundations, and the architectural symmetry and beauty of its walls and arches, plainly indicate an earlier religious origin as the seat of a Spanish mission.

New Smyrna is well worth visiting on its own account, for its hammock and water scenery and beach. Mr. W. E. Connor, of New York, owns a beautiful winter residence here, with elegant surroundings. Mr. Pierre Lorillard makes New Smyrna the winter rendezvous of his house boat and yachts. The Indian River water system, including the Halifax and Hillsborough, Lake Worth and Biscayne Bay, is becoming more and more from year to year the abode of ample house boats and pleasure craft of all descriptions. The fishing here and at Mosquito Inlet has long been famous.

From New Smyrna a branch line of the Florida East Coast Railway System runs to Blue Spring, on the St. John's River, thirty-two miles west. This is the route to **De Land** and to **Lake Helen**, a resort of established reputation for the curative properties of its natural conditions in cases of pulmonary complaints.



THE CRACKERS' HOME.



A BIT OF PINEAPPLE FIELD.

Passing down the coast, we traverse the famous orange belt of the Indian River. A little below New Smyrna was discovered, ninety years ago, the original grove of wild sweet oranges, from which buds have been carried all over the State.

Rockledge is named from the bold coquina ledges which lend a picturesque beauty to the shore line. The foot walk for several miles on the high river bank, leading through one splendid orange grove to another and past elegant mansions, is very fascinating. There is a grand outlook across the river to Merritt's Island, which is also populous with villas, groves and gardens. The packing houses from which railways carry the orange cars to the piers, from which the fruit steamers pick them up, the sail boats and rowboats, often manned by young ladies who feather their oars with sailor-like precision, the pedestrian parties one continually meets on the river path, the well-contented occupants of the elegant mansions that front the river adjoining on their broad verandas, the *dolce far niente* leisure of the Rockledge winter resident, the orange pickers amid the golden fruit, and the skilled landscape gardening that emblazons the walks and grounds of the hotels with brilliant tropical flowers, all unite to make Rockledge deservedly and permanently popular with winter tourists.

Leaving Rockledge, about twenty miles further down the river we enter the pineapple region at **Eau Gallie** and **Melbourne**, which are adjacent to each other, and connected as the East Coast points are all along by an almost continuous line of settlements fronting the Indian River on both sides, and at the same time within hearing of the Atlantic surf. Either Eau Gallie or Melbourne is a good place at

which to study the pineapple culture. This section, extending from Cape Canaveral to Bay Biscayne, is the only one on the Florida mainland where the climate, which is the main thing, is suitable for the permanent and profitable cultivation of the pineapple out of doors. In this pineapple belt is also found the only suitable land for out-of-door and unprotected culture, while very much of it is entirely unsuited for pineapples.

Fort Pierce is to be noted as a winter resort much visited by sportsmen, for whose comfort and requirements special provision is here made. Back of Fort Pierce is the home of one branch of the Seminole Indians, and they may here often be seen trading their alligator skins, plumes and game for ammunition and supplies.

Lake Worth and Palm Beach.—Southward 100 miles from Melbourne is Palm Beach, on Lake Worth. Here we enter the cocoanut region and the tropical paradise of Florida. Lake Worth is a salt-water lagoon like the other waters of the Indian River system, twenty-two miles long by an average of a mile in width, and separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a peninsula of rich hammock and marsh about a mile wide. Here is situated the Royal Poinciana, one of the largest hotels in the world, and royal indeed in respect both of its entirely unique surroundings and its magnificent appointments. Fronting the beautiful lake and commanding also the ocean view, it has the peculiar advantage of a lordly grove of cocoanut palms and the finest environments of tropical gardening already prepared at lavish cost by a former proprietor of the site. The magnificent hotel does not stand alone in respect of such



SHORE OF THE CRAGIN ESTATE.



A PALM BEACH OUTLOOK ON LAKE WORTH.

environments. For several miles along the lake front range other beautiful and highly improved estates with similar adornments of cocoanut palms and a great variety of other tropical flora.

It is quite impossible to give any adequate description of the peculiar and unparalleled attractions of Lake Worth. It is unlike any other part of this very unique and dissimilar State of Florida. Lake Worth, writes a correspondent of *Forest and Stream*, is a salt-water lagoon, about twenty-two miles long and one mile wide, formed by the ocean receding and forming a narrow ridge of sand, now about one mile wide at its widest part. It is connected with the sea by a shallow inlet at its northern end, through which the tide ebbs and flows. The channel in the lake is 200 or 300 feet wide, with water 6 to 8 feet deep, decreasing very much in depth at the southern half of the lake.

The climate is very greatly influenced and tempered both in winter and summer by the Gulf Stream, which passes close to the shore at this point. The normal winter temperature is about 70 to 75 deg., falling to 40 deg. under the influence of "cold



AT PALM BEACH.

The Bicycle Path along Lake Worth.

northers," and probably once a winter the very tender leaves of the banana trees will be lightly touched by frost or affected by the low temperature.

The scenery of this section is entirely tropical, the native palmetto palm, with its bunchy, plumelike top, being very conspicuous above the other foliage; with numerous cocoanut palms, in the vicinity of each settlement, lifting their graceful fronds above, entirely different from any other foliage. Behind these are frequently seen those red and golden tropical sunsets where everything is still; the smoke, rising from a cottage chimney while the evening meal is being prepared, apparently stands up in a straight, perpendicular line, with definite and sharp edges, until it vanishes 50 feet above—a synonym of silence. To this tropical foliage and scenery must be added at day dawn the songs of mockingbirds, robins and catbirds, numbers of red-birds, crested woodpeckers and other birds common to the North, which are also enjoying the climate. At night the whippoorwills keep up a continuous condemnation of poor William. Almost any day the strange and apparently awkward-looking pelicans may be seen feeding in the lake, and flamingoes in line on the sandbars.

On a strip of sand, one mile wide, between the lake and the ocean for about five miles of its length, are located the extensive tropical gardens, costly mansions and tasteful cottages of the Northerners, come hither to enjoy six winter months of ideal out-of-door existence.

Tropical plants and trees from all parts of the world are gathered here. Walks shaded by groves of cocoanut palms are laid out in geometrical patterns, bordered with concrete curbs, and with lawns protected by curved sea-walls of concrete and

coquina on the lake front. Oleanders, hybiscus and passion flowers are in bloom. Mangoes, guavas, limes, lemons, oranges, figs, sappadillas, date palms, bananas, pine-apples and early vegetables are common in all the gardens; some have strawberries ripe in February, and tomatoes in abundance in March. Rubber trees, royal poinciana, paradise, coffee, traveler's and numbers of curious trees ornament the gardens, and the gnarled, straggling arms of great live oaks, covered with knobs and bunches of two varieties of orchids and hanging moss, by weird contrast add to the beauties. Walks 20 feet wide and one mile long, bordered with cocoanut palms, oleanders and azaleas, lead from the lake front, where are located all the residences and hotels, to the ocean front, which is almost a perpendicular bluff from 10 to 15 feet in height, with a steep and narrow beach of crushed shells and a little sand, upon which with a magnificent surf the ocean breaks, in color a clear, bright, ultramarine blue, entirely different from the dull green color of the ocean on the New Jersey coast.

On the western shore of the lake are large pineapple plantations, each year increasing in numbers and in production. Thirty miles to the west is Lake Okecho-bee, with settlements of the Seminole Indians, of whom some notes are given on another page. Lake Worth and its vicinity, like all the southern East Coast country, has developed rapidly since the advent of the railway, which has converted it from a region secluded because difficult of access, and has put it in quick touch with the rest of the world.



EAST COAST DISTANCES

VIA THE EAST COAST RAILWAY

Jacksonville to:	Miles.
St. Augustine	30.4
Palatka	64.1
Ormond	104.7
Holly Hill	107.0
Daytona	109.7
Blake	112.5
Port Orange	114.7
Savage	115.1
Spruce Creek	119.3
Turnbull Bay	121.3
New Smyrna	124.6
Lake Helen	145.1
Hawks Park	127.1
Hucomer	130.9
Oak Hill	130.4
Titusville	154.4
City Point	170.3
Rockledge	175.4
Eau Gallie	179.8
Melbourne	194.2
Malabar	199.9
Mico	208.6
Sebastian	214.5
St. Lucie	238.6
Port Pierce	241.5
Jensen	256.7
Stuart	260.6
Alicia	266.6
Hobe Sound	276.6
West Jupiter	282.8
Riviera	295.3
West Palm Beach	299.5
Royal Poinciana	300.0
Palm Beach Inn	300.4
Lantana	308.4
Fort Lauderdale	341.0
Biscayne	358.3
Miami	356.0
Nassau	509.0
Key West	521.0

Nearly all the sea fish are found in the lake, such as bluefish, spotted sea trout, cavalle, red snapper, barracuda, pompano, sawfish, mullet and redfish, or channel bass. Tarpon are not found here, although they are caught north and south of this point. The principal fishing is outside the inlet for kingfish, of which enormous catches are recorded. The kingfish is very game and the fishing with its surroundings is a favorite amusement. There are numerous boats with experienced men to handle them and having thorough knowledge of the grounds.

The **Hotel Royal Poinciana** takes its name from the beautiful royal poinciana tree (*Poinciana regia*), which abounds here, and which is famed for the blazing brilliance of its midsummer bloom. The hotel occupies the site where stood Mr. R. R. McCormick's house, in the midst of a garden enriched with rare plants and shrubs and trees, brought hither from every quarter of the globe. The building is in the Colonial style, six stories in height, and surmounted by a tower from which the view commands both the lake and the ocean. Although the Royal Poinciana is the largest hotel in the South, it proved the first season it was open quite inadequate to accommodate the demands of the public, and a second hotel of the East Coast system has been provided here in the Palm Beach Inn, facing the ocean. The Beach Pavilion should have mention; it is to the Royal Poinciana what the Casino is to the Ponce de Leon. There are here immense swimming pools of sea water and sulphur water. Surf bathing is enjoyable at Palm Beach the year around. Favorite walks and bicycle routes are to the Cragin Place, two miles north, and the Rubber Tree, two miles south; Lake Worth village, the pineapple plantations and cocoanut groves. There are everywhere alluring opportunities for wheelmen and wheelwomen, on roads as straight as Fifth Avenue, lined on either side with palmettoes; on garden walks winding amid curious forms of tropical vegetation and beneath graceful arches of cocoa palms; by the curving shore of Lake Worth; and for miles and miles along the ocean front, with a beach hard and smooth as asphalt, and an outlook abroad over the sea illimitable, where as the wheel speeds, so light and swift, one seems to have caught the seabird's freedom and power and speed. This is indeed the cyclist's winter home.



A MEMORY OF THE EAST COAST LAND.



WHERE THE MOCKINGBIRD SINGS.
Moss-hung live oaks and palmettoes near Rockledge.



A PALM BEACH AVENUE

Among the sails the most interesting perhaps is to Pitt's Island, on Lake Worth. Something of the wonderful nature of the tropical vegetation that everywhere charms the eye is indicated in this description of the island given by a correspondent of the *Springfield Republican*: "It is worth the journey from the North to see the great sprawling sea grape tree, with broad round lily-pod mottled leaf of green and red, tumbling and prancing around in the queerest jerks and contortions, now running its huge branches along the ground, then springing up and forward with a leap, and then suddenly making a backward turn, cavorting and somersaulting in all imaginable and unthought-of twistings. But queerer still, and more utterly wayward, is the rubber banyan, with its smooth, elephant-gray bark and long glossy leaves. It just capers and leaps in its luxuriant capacities for rapid and giant growth. When it has shot forth a branch to an amazing length almost horizontally from the parent trunk, it drops a string-like pendant, raveled out at the end, which sways awhile in the air; but give it time and it will reach the ground, and its raveled fibers will take root and soon become a smooth, round trunk. This will often unite itself with other pendants, and, the fissures by and by disappearing, they together become a wide, smooth, narrow mass like a great elongated screen. I saw one of these huge banyans engaged in deadly contest with a large mastic tree, the wood of which is solid and tough like ebony. It was so far a drawn game. The banyan had clasped the mastic and wound and twisted about it like the serpents about Laocoon, till it seemed as if it must be stifled, when lo! the mastic finds its chance and shoots out and up in towering strength 50 feet into the air. Space fails one to tell of the foliage plants of brilliant red, yellow and purple, 10 feet high, of the flaming, broad-leaved hybiscus; the royal and magnificent poinciana, a gorgeous flowering tree; of the moon flowers and the morning glories, creeping everywhere at their own sweet will; of the white and red oleanders, 20 feet high and spreading an equal width. Here indeed is Florida in its own unquestioned right—the land of flowers." The Pitt's Island sail is only one of many excursions to scenes of novelty and enchantment.



A BICYCLE PATH AT PALM BEACH.



PALM BEACH INN.

Palm Beach owes to a shipwreck the cocoanut trees which have given to it its distinguishing beauty and its name. Years ago the cocoanut-laden Spanish brig *Providencia* was cast away off this coast, and the cocoanuts were washed ashore to find a congenial soil. There was quite as much romance in the coming of the date palm to Florida; from Syria the conquering Moors carried it to Spain; and from Spain the Spaniards brought it here. The sago, fan, royal and other palms have been introduced. The palms indigenous to Florida include the low saw or scrub palmetto, which covers vast areas of the State; and the cabbage palmetto, so called because of the cabbage-like growth, which is edible. There are other palms on the Keys.



ORANGES AT ROCKLEDGE.

The Seminole Indians are seen at various points on the East Coast from Fort Pierce south to Biscayne Bay. They are the survivors in Florida of a tribe which once engaged the anxious attention of the entire country. In 1835 disputes over the boundaries of the Indian reservations and quarrels over fugitive slaves, which the Seminoles were accused of harboring, led to the Seminole War—the most costly and disastrous of the minor wars of the United States. At the end of seven years, in 1842, the Indians were subdued, captured and transported to the reservation



BILLY BOWLEGS—A SEMINOLE OF TO-DAY.

From "Forest and Stream."

assigned them, where the remnant yet remain in the Indian Territory. A portion of the tribe evaded deportation and betook themselves to this Southern country. They hid in the wilderness Everglades and still remain in tacit rebellion, and regard the white man with suspicious enmity. How many there are is doubtful, for the census taker, in common with other Government officials, ignores them, and they are decidedly averse to enlightening the public on this point or any other. The guesses about their population vary from 300 to 1,000. One of the most competent observers, Colonel J. E. Ingraham, puts it at about 300. They are without doubt increasing in number and their general condition is improving. While one nation, they are divided into three tribes—the Big Cypress, Cow Creek and Miamis. The Big Cypress Indians live in the vicinity of Fort Myers, between Caloosahatchee River and the Gulf of Mexico; the Miamis live back of Miami, on Biscayne Bay; and the Cow Creeks are situated back of Fort Pierce and the St. Lucie River, which empties into the Indian River. They have no reservation, no land has ever been assigned them by the Government. Their dwellings are palmetto huts and framed houses; they have horses, dogs, pigs and cattle; and raise corn, sweet potatoes and other vegetables. Flour or starch made from the coontie or wild cassava has always been a staple article of food. The Florida Indians have cultivated the soil from primi-



ANCIENT FLORIDA INDIAN COSTUME
From a drawing by Le Moyne in 1563.

tive days ; note the corn and other vegetables in the drawings of Le Moyne, who came to Florida with the French expedition of 1563.

The dress of the men consists of a turban of folded shawls or handkerchiefs and decorated with a plume, a calico shirt, usually of many colors, with a kerchief or cravat about the neck ; and, on occasion, leggins and moccasins of tanned deerskin. The scalp-lock is carefully protected. The Florida In-

dian's fashion in head gear has not changed in general character in centuries. Compare the turban of Billy Bowlegs in 1897 with Osceola's in 1838 (page 47), and again with that of the chief Satourioua in 1563. The women wear their hair cut short in front and coiled behind. Their dress is a long skirt with short waist or jacket. The jacket is decorated with silver or gold coins pounded thin and cut into various shapes. About the neck of the new-born girl is placed a necklace of beads ; others are added as she grows older, until the mature woman is fairly burdened beneath the



DR. JIMMIE TUSTANOGEE WITH HIS TWO WIVES AND THE CHILDREN.

weight of her necklaces; and then with the coming of old age they are gradually discarded. The women are skillful with the needle; some have sewing machines.

The Indian canoe is a dugout of cypress; it is propelled by sail or push-pole. In these craft the hunters go to sea to harpoon manatee. The Seminole depends largely upon the chase; he is equipped with the latest models of shotgun and rifle and is an expert shot. These Indians shoot from hip or elbow without sighting. There were brought in to Fort Lauderdale in 1896, by the Seminoles for barter, 5,000



FLORIDA INDIANS CARRYING THEIR CROPS TO THE STOREHOUSES.

From a drawing by the French artist Le Moyne in 1563.

alligator skins; the number killed by the Indians in the State that year probably exceeded 7,000.

Once a year, in the last of June or the first of July, the people gather from far and near for the Green Corn Dance, an anniversary which has been observed from time immemorial. It is a time of coming to judgment, and the infliction of punishments, of feasting and making merry. At this time also the marriages take place. The custom followed is one of those survivals common among savage races of the old days when wives were taken by capture: the girl runs over a certain marked out course, and the man pursues; if he overtakes her—and whether he does or not depends altogether upon whether she wishes him to—they live happy ever after.



BAY BISCAYNE YACHT CLUB HOUSE AT COCOANUT GROVE.

From "Forest and Stream."

From West Palm Beach the East Coast Railway extends south to Miami, on **Bay Biscayne**. This is the southernmost railway point in the United States. Biscayne, a lagoon sheltered from the Atlantic by numerous keys and coral islands, is forty miles in breadth and from five to ten miles wide, with a prevailing depth of from 6 to 10 feet; the shores are lined with palms and mangroves, and a profusion and variety of tropical growth; the blue water is of remarkable clearness. These elements unite to make the bay one of the most beautiful cruising grounds in the world; and many yachts have their winter rendezvous here. On the west shore, at Coconut Grove, embowered amid cocoanuts and royal palms, is the club house of the Bay Biscayne Yacht Club, whose pennant bears the legend "25° North Lat. B. B. Y. C."

The water of the bay is of such crystal clearness that it reveals even to great depths the wealth of vegetable and animal life everywhere present. This submarine life is a never-failing attraction; there are portions of Bay Biscayne, notably the Turtle Harbor, which rival the far-famed sea gardens of Nassau.

About old Fort Dallas, at the mouth of the Miami River, there has sprung up as a creation of the railroad the town of **Miami**, with broad avenues, parks and rapidly multiplying homes. Relics of the old fort still remain on the north bank of the river. Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle, who owns the ground, has here the beautiful home pictured on another page; from the house the well-kept lawn slopes away to the river banks, with



THE ROYAL POINCIANA

their slender cocoanut palms, making a picture which is most attractive. Beautiful for situation also, on adjoining grounds, is the Hotel Royal Palm, facing diagonally the river and the bay, and commanding views of both, with far-stretching vistas of sand and key and coral reefs.

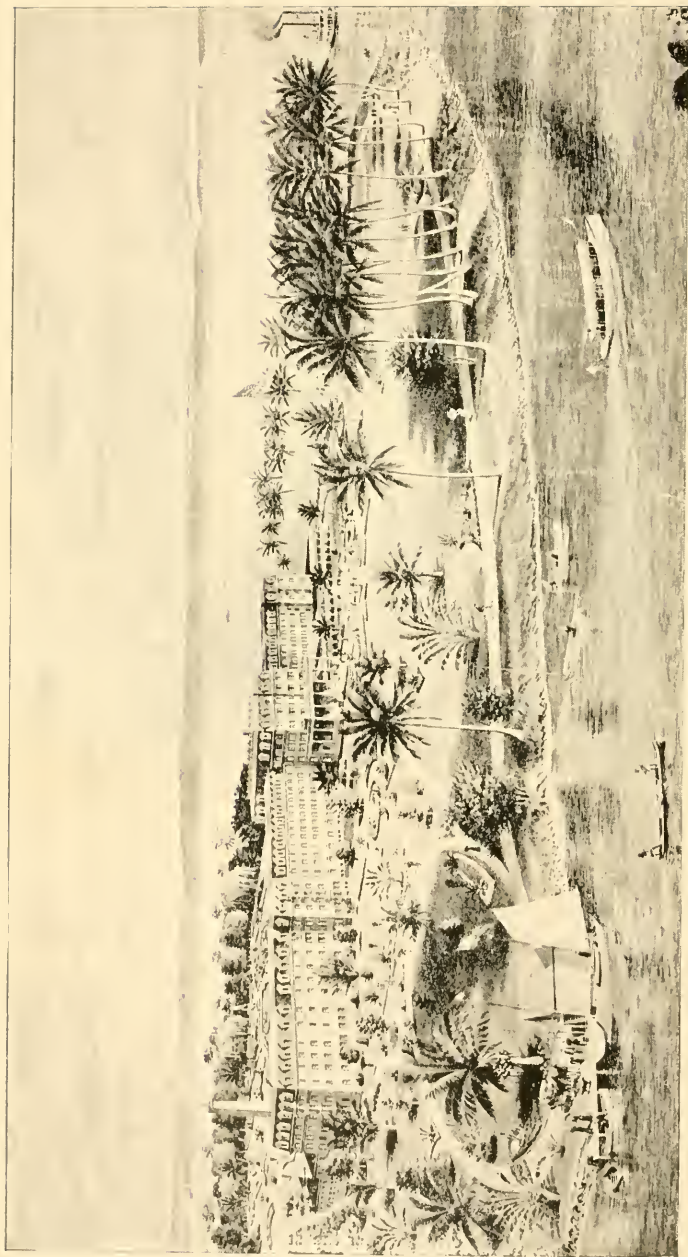
The Miami River, which is the principal eastern drainage stream of the Everglades, at a point four miles from Fort Dallas, narrowing in its bed and rushing in tumbling, swirling, foaming rapids over coral rock, presents a genuine novelty in this land of smooth-flowing waters. Arch Creek, another outlet of the Everglades, takes its name from an arch of coral, fashioned by the attrition of centuries, which spans the stream and beneath which a boat may pass.

Bay Biscayne is the home of the green turtle, the tortoise-shell turtle and the occasional crocodile. The fishing is excellent. One favorite excursion for kingfishing is Fowry Rock Light. The light was formerly on Cape Florida, where the abandoned brick lighthouse and keeper's home with its palms prompt the telling of the tragic story which has been handed down as one of the legends from Seminole War days:



FROM THE LAKE.

But one day this place was not so peaceful as it looked that afternoon. The lighthouse keeper and his attendant, a negro, were attacked by the Seminole Indians many years ago, and just managed to escape into the brick tower which rises fully 70 feet from the ground. Their house was looted and burned, but the stout door leading into the lighthouse held out against the Indians for twenty-four hours. A fire kindled alongside finally broke it in, and disclosed to the fiends a wooden staircase, which they of course dared not ascend. With no water or food, the poor prisoners held out, having betaken themselves to the very top of the tower. At first a faint odor of smoke, then black volumes curled up the stairway, and to their almost maddened senses came the realization that they were being smoked out. To appear at a window was almost certain death, for they were surrounded on all sides, and rifle balls crashing through the glass had repeatedly warned them of this other danger. The negro, unable any longer to stand the intense heat and smoke, crawled out on the iron balcony about the light itself and was immediately shot dead. The keeper was now nearly crazed with suffering, for the flames had mounted to the very entrance of his room, and the glass cracked and fell about him. As the smoke in huge clouds burst out into the open air, he dragged his attendant on to the iron grating, and stretching the body flat he himself lay on top. To describe further the story as I heard it is awful. Suffice to say, almost a day he lay there in a trance. When at last consciousness came he discovered that the Indians had gone. Unable to descend alone, he signaled to a boat which chanced to be passing and was rescued.—*Graham F. Blundy in Forest and Stream.*



HOTEL ROYAL PALM.

Here at Miami, as before at St Augustine and Palm Beach, advantage has been taken of sites whose surroundings have long been preparing for the adornment of the great hotels which have now been built. The Ponce de Leon in St. Augustine was set amid the garden grounds known to visitors as the Ball estate; the Royal Poinciana at Palm Beach occupies the site of the McCormick mansion, with its beautiful tropical gardens; and for the Royal Palm has been chosen a situation long noted as one of the most lovely spots of all the Biscayne's shores.



THE ROYAL PALM.



IN THE ROYAL POINCIANA.

The Standard Guide.



THE POOL OF THE PALM BEACH CASINO.



MIDWINTER OCEAN BATHING, PALM BEACH.

KEY WEST.

KEY WEST is reached from Miami by steamboats which make tri-weekly trips. The daylight sail of 165 miles is amid the Florida Keys, with a diversity of island scenery which in itself well repays one for the excursion. Key West (Spanish *Cayo Hueso*—Bone Key) is a low coral island lying sixty miles south of Cape Sable, and the town is the southernmost city in the United States. Havana is only ninety miles south. The island here at the key of the Gulf is an important strategic point; it has one of the largest naval stations in the country, and is defended by Fort Taylor. Not far to the westward, on Garden Key of the Dry Tortugas, is the great fortification of Fort Jefferson.

The picturesque character of the island and town is indicated in our illustration, looking from the grim battery of Fort Taylor to the curving shores with their palms. The cocoa and date palms grow in profusion; and the flora includes the royal poinciana; the sugar apple, whose fragrance fills the air; immense banyans, one in the barrack yard covering an area of 50 feet; and gigantic cacti rising in stems 20 feet in the air.

Key West is unlike any other part of Florida. The population is made up in equal parts of Bahamians, Cubans, and negroes from Cuba and Bahama. The Bahamians, white and black, are called Conchs, either because they eat the shell-fish of that name, or because like conchs they have been washed ashore from the sea. It is a foreign people, and has its foreign speech, dress and ways. In the morning the milkman drives his cow from house to house, and milks her at the



HOME OF MRS. J. D. TUTTLE, FORT DALLAS, MIAMI.

door; in the evening men go through the streets with milk cans, whence is ladled green turtle soup.

Cigar-making, sponging and wrecking are the industries. The Key West cigar trade has been created by the tariff, which puts a high tax on cigars and a low tax on leaf tobacco, and admits Cuban laborers free. The custom house is the second in importance in the South; the building cost \$100,000; the customs receipts in a recent year were \$11,000,000.

Wrecking is less profitable than in former times, when the coast was not so well lighted. The wrecking smacks are manned by a crew of captain, mate, and four or five men. They receive no salary, but share in the salvage, which is divided into 40 shares, of which four shares go to the captain, two to the mate, one and one-half to the cook, one to each of the other men, and the remainder to the owners. The wreckers go from Key West to the harbor of Garden Key, in the Dry Tortugas, and there lie in wait for something to turn up.

Key West is the port of the Florida sponge fisheries. The reef on which the sponges grow extends from the southern extremity of the peninsula to St. Marks, on the West Coast; it begins at about six miles from the land and extends indefinitely into waters too deep to be worked; in area it covers 3,500 square miles. A sponging schooner is manned by a crew of five men, and is equipped with two dingies. Arrived at the reef, one man keeps ship, while the others, two in each dingey, gather the sponges; one sculls the boat; the other searches the bottom



KEY WEST HARBOR FROM FORT TAYLOR.

with a sponge-glass. This is in effect a bucket with a glass bottom, through which, when it is partially submerged, one may see to a great depth. The sponge is brought up by a hook on a pole. The sponges are spread on deck, and the gelatinous matter decays. When a given quantity has been gathered the crew goes to land, where the sponges are placed in crawls, through which the tide ebbs and flows, and in a week they are clean. They are then beaten free of sand and grit, washed, bleached in the sun, collected into bunches of twenty, and sold at auction.

OTHER EAST COAST RESORTS.

JACKSONVILLE, on the St. John's River, twenty-five miles from the sea, is the entering point for Florida from the north. It is the largest city in the State, and the railway and steamship centre. All trains arrive at and depart from the Union Passenger Station, thus avoiding transfers. The Florida East Coast Line, the Florida Central & Peninsular Railway, Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern Railway here connect. The Clyde Line steamships run to Charleston and New York, and the Clyde's St. John's River steamers ascend the river to Sanford, the Beach & Miller Line to Crescent City, and the Independent Line to Jacksonville, which has always been popular as a tourist resort, and ample provision is made for the comfort of visitors. It has well paved streets, shaded by live oaks and other foliage trees, and there are many pleasant drives in the suburbs.

THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER.—The tourist will hardly be satisfied with the glimpses of this noble stream obtained from the car window as the train crosses it at Jacksonville or Palatka, but will plan an excursion by steamboat, in which way alone the picturesque features of the river may be seen. The lower portions of the St. John's are a succession of magnificent reaches, or inland seas, the shores lined with forests of live oak, sweet gum, pine, magnolia and palmettos. In its upper (southern) portion the vegetation becomes more tropical; the river now narrows to a tortuous passage and again opens into beautiful lakes, and the traveler is charmed with the novel scenery and the changing panorama.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, situated on the St. John's River, twenty-eight miles south of Jacksonville, reached by the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad, or by river steamers, is one of the older tourist resorts. It won its fame in the old days before the improved means of travel had lured so many to the new regions further south; but its attractions are as strong to-day as ever before for visitors who have once looked out over the noble reaches of the river from the shaded banks of magnolia. The St. John's River at this point broadens out into a sheet of water three miles wide, having much the appearance of a lake, which, together with the numerous creeks, furnishes abundant opportunity for boating. The Magnolia tennis courts have been the scene of some of the most successful tournaments held in the South; and the golf links, of nine holes, rank as among the most attractive in Florida. Shooting and fishing are excellent in the immediate vicinity. Magnolia



THE ST. JOHN'S AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS.

Springs takes its name from a magnificent spring, whose waters, besides being remarkable for their purity and excellence as table waters, have well attested therapeutic qualities, especially in rheumatic affections. One of the favorite walks from Magnolia is St. David's Path, or Lovers' Lane (every well ordered resort in Florida has a Lovers' Lane), which leads for a mile and a half along the forested banks of the St. John's to Green Cove Springs.

GREEN COVE SPRINGS, on the St. John's, 29 miles from Jacksonville, was one of the first resorts of Florida to gain popularity. It takes its name from the famous sulphur springs, which are of established therapeutic value. The town is noted for beautiful situation, parks, avenues, and a large number of handsome winter residences.

PALATKA, on the St. John's River, twenty-eight miles from St. Augustine, via the East Coast Railway, and fifty-six miles from Jacksonville, is an attractive and flourishing city in the midst of the orange country.

Orange and lemon groves cover the surrounding country, and the walks and drives in all directions are romantic and beautiful. A new shell road extends from Palatka to Peniel, and there are other fine drives in the vicinity. Rowboats and small steamers can be leased for excursions to neighboring orange groves, and for bass fishing on the St. John's River, and up Rice, Dunn's and other creeks. The sportsman will find good duck shooting on the St. John's and quail shooting in the vicinity of Palatka. The city is the point of departure for the Ocklawaha steamboats.

THE OCKLAWAHA RIVER TOUR affords a revelation of some of the wildest and most novel scenery in the State, and an experience never to be forgotten. The river is navigated by the steamers of the Consolidated Ocklawaha River Lines, from Palatka and Silver Springs daily except Sunday, railroad connection being made at each of these points. The steamer from Silver Springs gives the day trip, and that from Palatka the night trip. The steamboats are lighted on their way through the night by search-lights, and the excursion is one which remains in memory as the weirdest experience of a lifetime. The stream is narrow and extremely tortuous, and is over-arched by giant oaks, magnolias, palmettoes, cypress, bay and other trees, all festooned with "Spanish moss" in profusion. The effect by daylight is novel and fascinating, and by night it is fantastic, mysterious and bewildering beyond description. Silver Springs is a circular basin, 600 feet in diameter, of water of wonderful clearness, which bursts up in a great flood from a depth of 65 feet in such volumes as to form the navigable river by which the steamboat has entered the spring. So clear is the spring that from a boat the smallest objects can be seen at the bottom, and a nail may be watched all the way as it goes down, turning and darting in erratic course.

THE HALIFAX AND INDIAN RIVER TOUR.—A popular excursion is that on the Halifax and Indian rivers and into the Lake Worth region. The route is to Ormond or Daytona, on the Halifax, at either one of which points the tourist may board the elegant steamers of the Indian River and Bay Biscayne Steamboat Co.'s line for the sail, full of interest, to New Smyrna (known in history as the scene of the Minorcan settlement in British times), thence through the Haulover canal (a passageway cut through the solid coquina rock) into the famed Indian River, and on to Titusville, Rockledge, with its villas and groves and gardens, Fort Pierce, Jupiter Narrows, with their mangroves, through Hobe Sound, on whose shores is first seen the cocoanut palm, to Jupiter Inlet, and so on to Palm Beach and Bay Biscayne.

The Indian River is more properly termed a vast lagoon of salt water, extending for 165 miles parallel with the Atlantic Ocean, and separated from it by a narrow strip of land, sometimes but a few yards across. The Indian River varies from a mile to six miles in width; its shores are often bold bluffs, and for a large proportion of its length it is lined with orange groves, plantations of Florida fruits, and the native forest growth. As one proceeds south the scenery, everywhere charming, grows more tropical.

DE LAND is situated in the orange grove section, between the St. John's River and the Atlantic Ocean, 100 miles south of Jacksonville, on the J., T. & K. W. Ry. The town is noted for its salubrious climate and healthfulness, and for the enterprise, intelligence and high character of its people. The city is for miles surrounded by forests of the yellow Southern pine, enriching the air with balsam. The atmosphere at De Land is, for Florida, remarkably dry. No lakes, rivers or



ELIZABETH HALL—JOHN B. STETSON UNIVERSITY.

swamps are in the immediate vicinity and the deep deposit of porous sand provides perfect surface drainage. Shade trees are abundant. Rows of substantial brick business buildings, all occupied, give the city an aspect of prosperity, which is enhanced by the numerous tasteful, comfortable houses with their well kept lawns which line the residence streets. Pavements in and about the city, and the excellent paths that have been made to adjacent towns and points of interest, offer unexcelled opportunities to the wheelman. An excellent bicycle path has been made to Lake Beresford, a beautiful sheet of water five miles distant; also a good shell and pine straw road to Orange City, five miles south, and under the direction of the De Land Board of Trade a fine shell road is being made, at a cost of about \$16 000, to the famous DeLeon Springs, seven miles north of town.

De Land is the seat of the John B. Stetson University, which has a group of massive and beautiful buildings costing not less than \$200,000; a carefully selected, rapidly growing library of 7,000 volumes, a comprehensive museum of natural history, distinct, well-equipped laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology, a large gymnasium with all necessary apparatus, over twenty professors and instructors who are graduates of institutions of highest rank, and a fine student body made up of young men and women from all parts of Florida and from many States of the Union. The University includes a college of liberal arts, an academy preparing for any American college, a normal and practice school, a business college, a school of art, and a school of music.

FORT PIERCE has been alluded to on another page as a centre for shooting and fishing. Its opportunities in this respect are not surpassed on the East Coast.



A FORT PIERCE TARPON. CAUGHT BY F. M. TYLOR.

Our illustration is of a tarpon taken in September, 1897, by Mr. Frank M. Tylor, the proprietor of the Fort Pierce Hotel. The fish was 6 feet 9 inches in length and weighed 190 pounds. It was taken with rod and reel. Fort Pierce is in the pineapple section. The section is one of interest, too, because of the relics of a bygone age and a vanished people; there are Indian mounds, which one may explore and theorize about; and while of later times, yet remote enough from the Florida of to-day, are the earthworks of old Fort Pierce, suggestive memorials of the days when the Seminoles were making a hopeless stand against fate.

DAYTONA has already had mention on page 68, where by a misprint it was put twenty miles from Ormond. The founders of Daytona set out to make a New England settlement in the South, and the thriving, prosperous and growing village, which is essentially one of homes, is marked by the best characteristics of Massachusetts town life. Something of its beauty is hinted in our illustration of Ridge-

wood avenue, with moss-draped oaks. Ridgewood is one of the many avenues and streets for which Daytona is famous. Rare opportunities for the wheelman are afforded, not only in miles and miles of shady roads and cycle paths, but in a beach which is wonderfully hard and smooth, and stretches for thirty miles without a break in its even surface, on which the hoof of a trotting horse makes no impression.

ORLANDO (four miles from Winter Park) is the winter home of many Northern people and a popular resort. It is an outfitting point for hunting and fishing excursions.

WINTER PARK is celebrated for its elevated situation amid the beautiful lakes of Orange county. No less than fourteen shining sheets of water may be seen



RIDGEWOOD AVENUE—DAYTONA.

from one of the hotel observatories, and the panorama includes handsome villas and fruitful orange groves.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, on the Suwanee River famed in song, is reached from Jacksonville by the Florida Central & Peninsular Railway to Live Oak, thence by Plant System. The sulphur springs here draw large numbers of visitors.

PINEAPPLE growing was a Florida industry in the forties; but only within recent years has it assumed commercial importance. The land suited to pineapple cultivation is limited to the East Coast from Merritt's Island south. The pineapple is a species of air-plant, and belongs to the same family as the tillandsia, or "Spanish moss." The mature plant is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, with a spread of 2 feet across; the fruit is borne on a stalk in the centre. Each plant produces one pine in a season. Pineapples are grown from suckers, slips or the crowns of the pines; they are set out in midsummer, 10,000 to 12,000 to the acre; bear in a larger percentage the first year, and yield fruit for four or five years thereafter. The pineapple, ripened on the stem and eaten when freshly plucked, is as superior to the imported pines of the Northern market as oranges in Florida groves are superior to those from abroad.

PICTURESQUE NASSAU.

NASSAU.—The passage across the Gulf Stream to the "Isles of June" is in effect but a slight extension of the Florida tour. From Miami to Nassau the distance is only 145 miles—a short excursion, which may hardly be said to involve going to sea.



ON THE WAY TO MARKET.

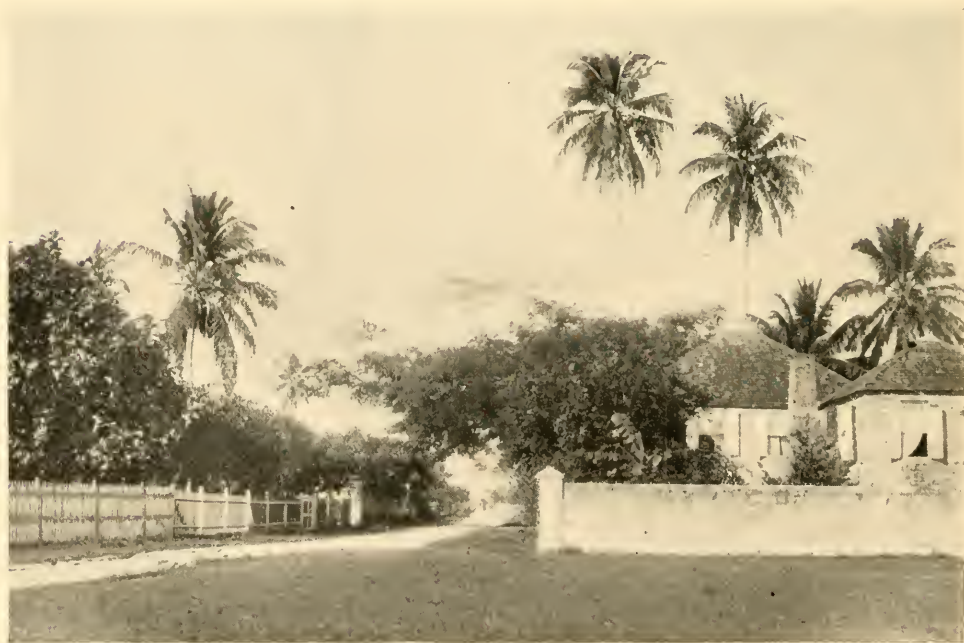
For the tourist Nassau has many attractions; its climate is peculiarly grateful to the fugitive from the rigors and sudden changes of the Northern winter and spring. Basking in floods of perpetual sunshine and swept by soft ocean breezes, the Bahamas enjoy a temperature which is remarkably equable; from October to June the mercury ranges from 65 to 80 degrees; official records show for January 70 degrees, February 71 degrees, March 72 degrees, and April 75 degrees. This is a summer land, though the calendar marks the winter season; and the whole aspect of the island is of summer and summer life. The houses are built with generous piazzas and latticed verandas, and are embowered amid roses, jessamines and oleanders. Orange, lemon and lime are everywhere. Slender palms uplift their plumes against the sky. Here we are in the tropics, but the tropics tempered by the gratefully invigorating influences of the sea.

Nassau is the capital of the Bahamas. The Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, resides here. The population numbers 15,000, of whom four-fifths are colored. The city is admirably governed; the white residents are for the most part descendants of English colonial families; there is here that spirit of hospitality which is never wanting in countries where the doors always stand open. The island is of coral formation. The native rock is an admirable road-building material; the roads of New Providence are noted for their excellence, and driving and wheeling are favorite amusements. One may visit the palm groves and make test of the milk fresh from the coconut; prove the excellence of the Bahama pine-apples, newly picked from the stem; or inspect the plantations of sisal hemp, which looks like the century plant, and if fortunate may see the leaves cut, shredded and baled.

There are three forts on the island, long since disused, and now serving only



NO PLACE LIKE HOME.



LOOKING WEST FROM THE PARADE.



A NASSAU HOME.



THE ROYAL PALM.

as picturesque properties in a landscape which, with its novelty and glamor, its dazzling whites and glowing greens, has something of the unreal character of a stage setting. The Queen's Staircase, near Fort Fincastle, is an interesting ruin of the days when garrisons mustered here; and it is all the more fascinating because its origin and purpose pique the curiosity.

The water excursions include a visit to the Sea Gardens, a point in the channel where the bottom is covered with fan-leaf coral of many vivid hues, amid which swim fishes of graceful form and brilliant colors. Rowboats are provided with glass plates in the bottom, through which the marine life may be studied. Night excursions are made to the "Lake of Fire." This is an artificial pond which was built as a storage reservoir for live fish and green turtles, and which has become phosphorescent in an extraordinary degree.

The island is of coral formation, and one peculiarity to attract attention is the prevailing absence of soil and the astonishing way the trees grow from the rock—or, for that matter, on the top of a wall. There are no running streams, no wild animals except hares, and of snakes only the innocent and harmless chicken-snake.

Life in Nassau is for the most part repose and light-hearted, care-free indolence. The principal industries of the Bahamas are sponging and wrecking. In

The Standard Guide.

old days the place was a secure stronghold of the famous pirate Black-Beard, legends of whose escapades, exploits and ferocity still linger about the island. During our Civil War Nassau was headquarters of the blockade runners, who sailed from here to run the blockades of Confederate ports; there were three hundred such entries and departures in a single year. In those times cotton was king, and the value of Nassau imports and exports amounted in one year to fifty millions of dollars.

By the service of the Florida-Bahama Steamship Line, Nassau has been brought within ten hours of Miami, and sixty hours of New York. The magnificent steel steamship Miami, built for this service, is a twin screw, full powered boat, capable of making 17 knots per hour. With accommodations for 125 passengers, she is finished with a luxury and elegance unequalled on the coast.

The Royal Victoria Hotel, having been acquired by Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, will be supplanted at the close of this season by a new hotel erected on the same beautiful site, to take its place in 1898-9 as an adjunct to the East Coast Hotel System.



A GARDEN IN NASSAU.

The Land of the Sky.

THE Florida-bound tourist has choice of three through trains a day over the Southern Railway. Each of them is vestibuled, is equipped with every appointment known to the comfort and refinement of railroad development, and speeds to its destination as the arrow flies.



THE LAND OF THE SKY.

Two through trains are provided daily from New York to St. Augustine. The route from New York is via Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville, Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte, Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville to St. Augustine. The time card calls for a schedule of less than twenty-nine hours. This is a triumph of perfected railway service. The Southern route is well named the Florida Short Line.

Or, if we shall be not over-impatient for the sunny sky of Florida, but shall linger here and there to visit fields made famous by the conflicts of the war, to look upon scenery worth a much longer journey to behold, or to learn something of the ways and the charm of

life in this middle South, all these we shall find on the main line of the Southern System and its score of alluring bypaths. From Washington to Florida the route is through a historic and picturesque region. Add to the historic and scenic attractions of the line the splendid exhibition by which the trip affords a magnificent revelation of the agricultural, mineral and industrial resources of the South, and then you shall understand why the tedium of travel is something which is never known on the speeding trains of the Southern.

The only vestibuled limited trains with dining cars serving all meals between New York, Washington, and New Orleans, are those of the Southern Railway. The quick schedules are maintained with remarkable punctuality. This is also the route of the United States Fast Mail between Washington and New Orleans.

The extensive through car service of the Southern Railway likewise embraces through Pullman drawing room cars between New York, Washington, and Au-

The Standard Guide.

gusta, Ga., for Bon Air, Aiken, etc. Also between New York, Washington, and Memphis, Tenn. Likewise between Washington and Galveston, Texas.

So it matters not in what direction you may be going to and from any important point between the South and Washington, you will find the Southern Railway prepared to afford you the very schedule and through car you want.

Not only does the Southern Railway afford a direct and delightful through service to Florida and the far South, but it gives the only access to the famed resorts of the Land of the Sky in western North Carolina. It is the route to Ashe-



ON THE LINE OF THE SOUTHERN.

ville, a point whose reputation has been increasing for eight or ten years as a home for people who seek a mild climate, with excellent hotels and other multiplied attractions. The city is situated on a plateau between the Allegheny Mountains, the Blue Ridge and the Great Smoky—all made famous in poems and prose by

Charles Egbert Craddock, Christian Reid and Constance Fenimore Woolson. Asheville is between the Swannanoa and French Broad rivers; it overlooks a thousand square miles of superb scenery and has been termed the "City in the Skies." The town is noted for its healthful and delicious climate, its pure and invigorating atmosphere, the beauty of its scenery, its delightful drives, and a wealth of adjacent points of interest. Climatic maps and official data furnished by the United States Signal Service show that Asheville has the driest climate, the year round, of any point east of Denver. Out of 365 days there is an average of 259 clear ones. It is far enough south to insure a mild winter, while its altitude is so great as to create a cool summer. But more than all other considerations is the proved healthfulness of this region. Malaria is unknown. The mountain district of western North Carolina has long been favorably known for its healthful climate, and especially for its beneficial effects in pulmonary and throat troubles. These succumb to the balmy air of this locality. Some of the most learned and skilled physicians in the United States have recorded the fact that in this climate tubercular consumption is not hereditary.

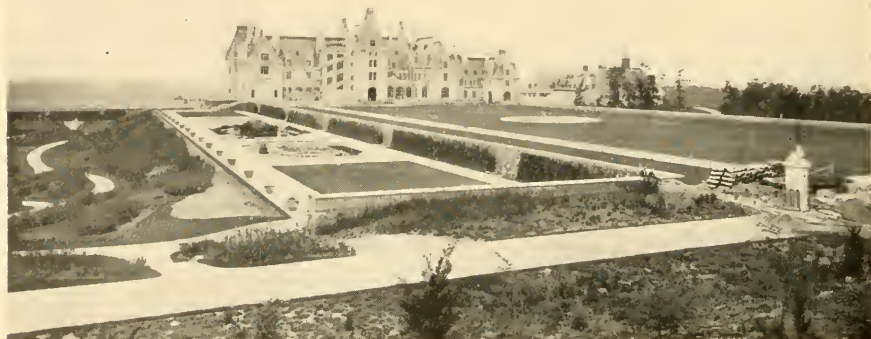
This beautiful North Carolina city in the skies is a great halfway stopping place, both in going to Florida and returning home. It offers attractions that cannot be found elsewhere; its people are open-hearted and hospitable; its climate unsurpassed east of the Rocky Mountains.

"Asheville, the beautiful, much extolled and world-wide known," writes Charles Hallock in *Forest and Stream*, "is Mecca for tourists the whole year round. They come in crowds from the South in summer and from the North in winter, lingering until the solstices are well spent. Only in May and October do breaks occur in the pilgrimage. Frosts and heats do not check the tidal fluxes any more than they interrupt the migration of wildfowl, any meteorological excesses being accepted as preferable to home conditions.

"What Lenox in Massachusetts is to the Berkshire Hills, socially and transcendently, the town of Asheville is to Buncombe county, N. C.; only the conformation of the inclosing mountains is more massive and the conventionalities less exacting. Pretension is not much overstrained, and the glitter of wealth does not blind the unaccustomed eye; so that Mr. Slimpurse contemplates its visible expression as he does the afterglow of sunset, delighting in its radiance because the solar power is not felt. Even the dominating magnificence and scope of Biltmore are tempered to the shorn and impecunious, who regard it less as a wonder than a cornucopia of superabundance disseminating blessings in its overflow. And so it happens that Asheville in all its aesthetic and economic aspects is made inviting to sojourners and transients. Its dimpled hills and undulations are soft and velvety.

"Until the Western North Carolina Railroad first scaled these battlements of 'cloud land' with its iron ways, a dozen years ago, Asheville was practically isolated and unknown. Now it is the *ultima thule* of tourists. Visitors come all the

way from Europe to inspect the great American dukedom and the castle which has no equal on the Rhine. And since it has been included in the comprehensive Southern Railway system, brick blocks are going up *en masse* on the principal streets and villas by the score—Asheville rising, phoenix-like! Drives and trolleys wind everywhere. The French Broad River, 100 yards wide, incloses half its environs. From a central eminence on Battery Park, dominating the surrounding streets like the Capitol at Washington, one looks out on every side across an



BILTMORE.

interval of compacted bricks and mortar to circumjacent hills and wooded ridges crowned with modern villas. Beyond this tangible horizon, away off in the blue distance under the cloud line, in phalanges almost unbroken, stand the circumvallate mountains, reaching north, south, east and west—the Great Smokies, Balsams, Black Mountains and Blue Ridge all in full view; not just one single ‘Presidential Range,’ aligned in grim array, as in the White Mountains, but Titanic elevations all around, out of whose serrated ranks rise no less than forty domes and peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. Gaze in whatever direction we may, there loom inimitable heights. It is grand! The outlook has no counterpart on the continent.”

And of the scenery on the Southern, as it brings one to Asheville, Mr. Hallock writes: “West of Round Knob, on the division approaching Asheville, the scenery is very grand, and the tortuous ascent almost equal to the zigzag up the Cascades on the Pacific division of the Great Northern Railroad. From one point the track over which the train has just climbed may be seen on fourteen different grades, and the course is so sinuous that the sun beams into the car windows first on one side and then the other; while silvery cascades leap from the mountain sides so close as to almost wet the coaches with their spray. It is just after this toilsome ascent that the train draws into the long tunnel at Swamanoa, and thence out of

the gloom into the upper firmament and sunshine of Asheville. The two spurs of the same railroad, which run northwest to Paint Rock and southwest to Murphy, 120 miles, are romantically rugged almost all the way, and are reckoned among the most daring pieces of railroad engineering in the country."

Biltmore, the country seat of George W. Vanderbilt, near Asheville, is reputed to be the most costly and valuable private estate in America. The house grounds comprise 9,000 acres of lawn, farm and forest, with 30 miles of magnificent roadways, rustic bridges, artificial lakes, and thousands of trees, shrubs and plants brought from every quarter of the globe. The hunting preserves comprise 87,000 acres more. The house stands on an artificial plateau formed by truncating the cone of a mountain peak. It overlooks the French Broad and Swannanoa rivers, and commands an entrancing panorama of valleys and mountains, range upon range; there are fifty peaks which are more than 5,000 feet high. The house is built of stone and of brick made on the estate; it is 300x192 feet, with lawns, tennis courts, bowling green, conservatories, sunken gardens and other features. The house was begun in 1891, and was opened on Christmas Day of 1895. The Vanderbilt estate is one of the most interesting attractions in the vicinity of Asheville; the public is permitted to drive through the grounds. The architect of Biltmore House was the late Richard Morris Hunt; the landscape architect was Fred. Law Olmstead. Our illustration is from a photograph taken from the "rampe-douce" or plaza, showing in the foreground the water garden; it looks upon the eastern front, a notable feature of which is the exterior winding staircase. From the Kenilworth Inn, whose grounds adjoin those of Biltmore, admirable views are gained of the magnificent estate, with its great house and beautiful expanse of landscape gardening, winding drives and forests.



KENILWORTH INN.

ON THE WAY HOME.

CHARLESTON is full of objects of interest to every American. Here in the harbor is Fort Sumter, with dismantled walls, but flying the Stars and Stripes above it. At Moultrieville is the grave of Osceola, the Seminole, who died while imprisoned in Fort Moultrie. The new fortifications just finished by the United States Government are the largest in extent on the Atlantic coast. The garrison has recently been augmented by a regiment of artillery, and it is probable that this year, as last, Charleston will be the rendezvous of the North Atlantic Squadron. The Magnolia Gardens, filled with japonicas, rose bushes and azaleas, present a spectacle of floral magnificence, and the continent may be challenged to equal the superb effect. Artists make pilgrimages to Charleston in the spring to paint its



THE BATTERY—CHARLESTON.

wonderful flowers. The Chicora Golf Club has laid out a fine course and erected a cosy club house, where tourists will be welcome. There are miles of fine shell roads for the carriage and bicycle leading along broad avenues lined with handsome residences and through groves of ancient oaks draped with silver moss. On the road around the Battery an excellent view of the harbor and many historical points of interest is obtained. Then there is old St. Michael's, the anti-Revolutionary Church, with its historic chimes and tall tower.

SUMMERVILLE, South Carolina, twenty-two miles from Charleston, on the S. C. & E. Ga. R. R., is in a piney region, where the pure, fresh, dry air is of special advantage to health-seekers, and the pleasure tourist will find in the delightful climate and the many things to engage attention and pique interest abundant excuse for prolonging his visit. There are flower gardens, tea plantations, ancient churches—one of them the famous Goose Creek Church, built in 1711—and nu-

merous relics and reminders of Revolutionary days, among them the oak under which General Marvin invited the British officer to share his meal of sweet potatoes.

The fine new golf links provided by the Pine Forest Inn make another in the series of grounds in the South which afford admirable opportunity for the most enthusiastic and devoted follower of the popular sport.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, has that medium climate which is recognized as agreeable and beneficial to residents of the North returning from more Southern points; it has, too, a particularly dry and balmy atmosphere, and elevation to escape all malarial and other diseases incident to low, warm countries. There are excellent roads for driving and cycling, with quail, woodcock and snipe shooting in the near vicinity. The Hotel Bon Air golf links consist of nine holes, covering a distance of about a mile and a half, embracing some of the finest natural hazards imaginable. The turf is particularly hard and firm. The course is within three minutes' walk of the hotel and located in a cove commanding beautiful views of the city and surrounding country. The links were first laid out last season, and were then pronounced as fine as any in the South; since then considerable labor and expense have been expended on them and they are all that the most ardent devotee of the sport could desire. The temperature will admit of playing any day in the winter.

AIKEN, the Lenox of the South, is a pretty little village in South Carolina, located upon a sand ridge which runs from east to west across the State. It is seventeen miles from Augusta, Ga., and one hundred and twenty miles from Charleston, S. C. The streets are unusually wide and very attractive, most of them having a system of parks in the centre, in which there are beautiful trees and shrubbery with rustic seats placed at short intervals. The water is obtained from an artesian well, which is said from analysis to be the second purest water in the world.

The mean temperature being 52 degrees, there is a temperate climate during the season, it being just cold enough for one to enjoy a walk, and still so warm in the sunshine that there are very few days when it is not pleasant to sit beneath its rays. Aiken has the driest climate, of which there is any record, east of the Rocky Mountains. The prevailing wind is from the southwest. Observations taken for six years show that out of 181 days, namely, from November 1st to May 1st, there is a mean of 154 clear days and only 27 rainy and cloudy days, so that one can be out of doors 154 days. Of the 27 rainy and cloudy days there are many on which one can enjoy short walks or an outing on the porches. The air is so bracing that it does not give that feeling of lassitude which is so prevalent in warm and hot climates.

The woods for miles around are well stocked with both the gray and red fox. Mr. Hitchcock, who was Master of Hounds of the Meadowbrook Club for several years, owns a fine pack of hounds, which he keeps in Aiken, and during the season, from December 1st to April 1st, he has a meet three times a week in the early morn-

The Standard Guide.

ing. The Palmetto Golf Links are about three miles around, composed of eighteen holes, and were laid out by two of the most celebrated players of Boston and New York. The course in general is about 70 to 150 yards wide, free from trees, with excellent lines throughout. The putting greens are sixty feet in diameter, except the big one before the Club House, and are all of smooth sand, and as safe to punt over as a marble slab. The teeing grounds are particularly fine, and no expense has been spared to make the links all that the most enthusiastic golf player could wish for.

CAMDEN is another of the South Carolina towns which have abiding interest for the tourist because of the graces and adornments lavished upon it by nature and the historical associations which cling to it. Here one still may see ruins of earthworks thrown up in Revolutionary days, near what was Lord Cornwallis's headquarters; and in the Presbyterian cemetery is the handsome marble monument, its cornerstone laid by Lafayette, which marks the grave of Baron De Kalb. Camden takes pride in its antiques and jealously preserves them, keeping alive, too, the flame of that hospitality which has long been proverbial as a characteristic of the South. It is grateful to be made to feel at home, as does the tourist tarrying here on his way from Florida to the North; and whether one's fancy incline to simple repose and rose gardens, or to refreshing one's knowledge of Revolutionary heroes, or to the pursuit of game, or the triumphs and rallyings from defeat on the golf course, every taste may be gratified in Camden. Of the health resort character of the place, Dr. Willard Parker, Jr., has written:

Camden is situated in some piney sandhills, at an elevation of about 240 feet above tide water. Owing to the peculiar nature of the soil, all moisture is almost immediately absorbed, so that the air is remarkably dry. As regards temperature, while, as throughout the entire South there are a few cold days, we find none of that penetrating cold experienced near the seaboard; nor, on the other hand, do we have any of that excessively enervating heat met with in places farther south. The pine trees, and turpentine stills, in the vicinity, give the air a terebinthine odor, most soothing to those harassed by cough.

THOMASVILLE stands on the highest point of a peculiar ridge that extends through a part of Southwest Georgia. This ridge has been called the Piedmont section of the pine belt, because of varied landscape of rolling hills and clear streams. From the city splendid hard roads diverge in every direction, affording enchanting drives and rides through the pine forests that encircle the city in all directions. These pine forests are now recognized as Nature's sanitarium, and will add to the health and pleasure of all visitors. A newly completed boulevard makes the circuit of the city at an average distance of two miles from the Court House. Some of the views along this drive are as charming and picturesque as any in the country, and along its whole length it is canopied by overhanging pines and flanked by a rank growth of grass. Thomasville is a city with nearly 6,000 people, with wide streets, pleasant homes, and a wealth of flowers. Its light, por-

ous soil permits the ready absorption of water, so that after even the hardest rain mud is unknown. One of the most remarkably climatic features is the number of clear days, even in winter.

During the past summer over thirty miles of new bicycle paths were built by local clubs, for use of the general public, affording ample opportunity for exercise on the wheel. Local dealers furnish or care for wheels at a moderate cost. The golf links of the Country Club, and which are accessible to visitors, are considered among the best in the South. For the sportsman there is excellent quail shooting nearby, and a large lake not far distant affords excellent duck and snipe shooting in season.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS are delightfully located in the Hot Springs Valley of Virginia, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, at an elevation of 2,500 feet. They are environed by mountains rising 4,000 feet above the sea, and offer a charming retreat for pleasure seekers and afford the natural conditions so necessary for the comfort of invalids.

An exceptional and striking feature of the climate is its exemption from moisture. The uniformity of temperature and the dry, invigorating, bracing air are splendid adjuncts to the health-giving waters, and form one of the most important of the natural conditions that unite to aid in the remarkable curative results that have been experienced for generations, and that have lately become so widely known. The surrounding mountains afford protection from violent changes and insure a delightful temperature, free from extremes in summer and safe in the most severe winters. The climate of Virginia is admittedly one of the most uniform, mild and pleasant in the world, and official records show that the Hot Springs Valley, in this respect, is a favored spot in this fortunate State.

The scenery is richly colored, bold and picturesque. The visitor can drive for miles over boulevards and roads, everywhere attractive and affording a succession of constantly changing mountain views not excelled by any scenery in the Alleghanies.

ATLANTA, with its thirteen railroads, is termed the Gate City. The name suggests commercial importance. The volume of business aggregates \$160,000,000 a year. Atlanta is the metropolis of the South. If your ticket over the Southern reads via Atlanta, you will find abundant interest and attraction for a stay here. The dome of the State Capitol will remind you of the one at Washington; the soft coal smoke will cause the Chicago man to sigh for home; one may dodge trolleys as in Brooklyn or Boston, and in the business section will be reminded of certain quarters of New York. The city itself and its suburbs are rich in historical associations connected with the Civil War. In Grant Park may still be seen the ruins of Fort Walker; Peachtree Creek and Ezra Church battlegrounds are near. Three miles out by steam is Fort McPherson, a military post, where one may get a glimpse of army routine.



THE HOUDON WASHINGTON.

RICHMOND, the venerable capital on the James, has many attractions in its beautiful site and picturesque surroundings, and its historic associations. The Capitol building, which dates from the last century, contains with other treasured heirlooms of the past Houdon's Statue of Washington, a copy of which is in the National Statuary Hall at Washington. Capitol Square has for chief adornment Crawford's noble work, the Washington Monument, and here too are statues of Clay and Stonewall Jackson, and elsewhere the Lee Monument. Among the relics of Revolutionary days old St. John's Church claims first place, as the scene of the Virginia Convention of 1775, when Patrick Henry sounded his immortal declaration, "Give me liberty or give me death."

OLD POINT COMFORT holds an unique place. Situation, climate, scenery and surroundings conspire to make it the most popular of all-the-year-around seaside resorts. The locality is one rendered ever famous by the momentous events which took place here in the sea conflicts of the Civil War. From the hotel piazzas one looks out over the broad waters where, in their terrific duel, the Monitor and the Merrimac changed the

modes of naval warfare. Old Point is the seat of Fort Monroe, the largest fortification on the continent, and Hampton Roads is a rendezvous of the White Squadron. Proximity to Washington and ease of access from New York make it the favorite resort of many distinguished people, and its social features most brilliant.



THE WHARF AT OLD POINT.



WASHINGTON IS A BEAUTIFUL CITY.

CERTAINLY the most excellent passenger service in permanent daily operation afforded the South is that of the world famous WASHINGTON & SOUTHWESTERN VESTIBULED LIMITED of the Southern Railway, running every day in the year between New York and New Orleans, via Washington, Atlanta, Montgomery and Mobile, accomplishing the entire journey inside of forty hours, and comprising vestibuled drawing-room Pullman sleeping cars and hotel dining cars, serving all meals between New York and New Orleans; also having first-class thoroughfare coaches.

No extra charge is made for fast time on these trains.

And equally certain, no long-distance schedule in the United States is maintained with more exact punctuality. Passing through the Piedmont section, along the charming mountain ranges of Virginia and North Carolina, the entire journey is a pleasurable scenic entertainment.

Then, too, this is the route of the companion train, the "United States Fast Mail," so that all passengers from all points between the South and Southwest, and Washington, New York and the East, will most surely find it to their greatest comfort and advantage to see that their tickets read "via the Southern Railway."

Complete information obtainable from any Ticket or Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Southern Railway Company, A. & W. P. and W. of A., Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., and connecting lines. This is the direct route also between Texas, California and Mexico and the Eastern cities.

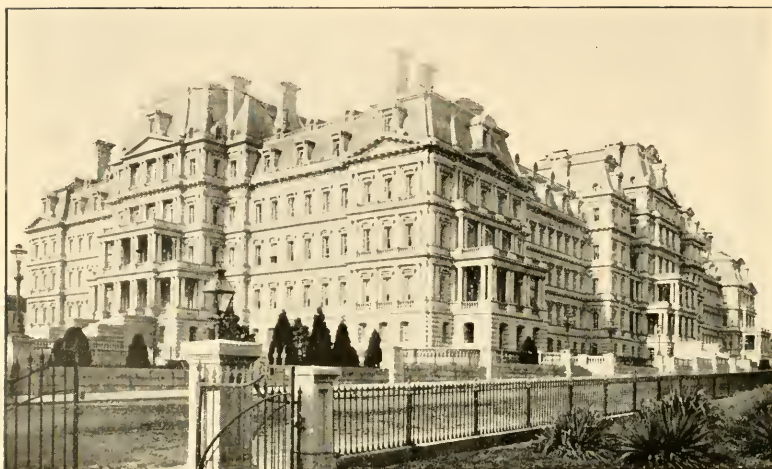
New Orleans office: 652 Canal Street, also L. & N. offices. Mobile office: L. & N., city and station. Montgomery office: 8 Commerce Street, also Union Station. Macon, Ga., office: 413 Fourth Street, also Southern Railway Station. Atlanta office: corner Kimball House, also Union Depot. Augusta, Ga., office: 739 Broad Street, also Union Station, also 729 Broad Street. Washington offices: 511 Pennsylvania Avenue; 705 Fifteenth Street; Pennsylvania R. R. Station. New York office: 271 Broadway. Jacksonville, Fla., office: 212 West Bay Street; L. A. Shipman, Florida Passenger Agent.

J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager, Washington.

W. A. TURK,
Gen'l Passenger Agent, Washington.

S. H. HARDWICK,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

Information also at Standard Guide Information Bureau, Hotel Cordova Round Tower, St. Augustine.



WAR, STATE AND NAVY BUILDING.

A GREAT SYSTEM THROUGH A GREAT COUNTRY.

ALL of the through lines of the Southern Railway System, penetrating the States of the South, converge at Washington, the beautiful capital of the nation, upon quickest trains and through a picturesque country—twice daily through from New Orleans, via Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Charlotte, Danville and Lynchburg, direct to Washington.

From Memphis two lines—one via Birmingham, Anniston, Atlanta, Lynchburg, direct to Washington and New York; the other via Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol, direct to Washington.

From Asheville and "The Land of the Sky," via Salisbury, Danville and Lynchburg, direct to Washington and New York.

Then from Tampa, Fla., via Jacksonville, Savannah, Columbia, Charlotte and Lynchburg, direct to Washington and New York.

Similar connecting service from all other points in the South; so that it matters not from what point you start, if you are going to or through Washington, it will be to your interest to see that your ticket reads "via the Southern Railway."

Detailed information cheerfully furnished by any ticket agent in the South, particularly by the agents of the Southern Railway Company, L. A. SHIPMAN, Florida Passenger Agent, 212 West Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

W. A. TURK,
General Passenger Agent,
Washington, D. C.

S. H. HARDWICK,
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

C. A. BENSCOTER,
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Information also at the Standard Guide Information Bureau, Hotel Cordova Round Tower, St. Augustine.

ONE NIGHT OUT.



JOURNEIVING between Florida and the Northeast, you will naturally decide to go via Washington, and hence, quite as naturally, will prefer to take the most delightful and shortest route, viz., the SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which extends from Washington along the charming mountain section of Vir-

ginia and North Carolina, and unites at Columbia, S. C., with the Florida Central & Peninsular R. R., via Savannah and Jacksonville.

Auxiliary tours are provided at a small cost for those of our patrons desiring to enjoy a detour through the glorious mountains of Western North Carolina—"The Land of the Sky"—embracing Asheville, Hot Springs, N. C., etc., reached by the SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Similar arrangements also for Florida tourists desiring to visit Brunswick by the Sea.

Through cars between New York, Washington and Jacksonville. Luxurious drawing-room cars.

Complete information obtainable from any Ticket or Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, Southern Railway Company, Florida Central & Peninsular R. R. Co., Florida East Coast Line (Flagler System) and connecting lines; or L. A. Shipman, Florida Passenger Agent, 212 West Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

W. A. TURK, G. P. A., Southern Railway Co., Washington, D. C.

S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A., Southern Railway Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Information also at Standard Guide Information Bureau, Hotel Cordova Round Tower, St. Augustine.



As the Arrow Flies

So swiftly and directly speed along the great through Vestibuled Trains of the Queen & Crescent Route—the Southern Railway—the Florida Short Line between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, via Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Macon, Everett, forming the shortest and quickest route between these points, and affording most luxurious through car service, consisting of entire vestibuled trains, Pullman drawing-room and compartment cars, vestibuled thoroughfare coaches, smoking cars, etc.; also carrying sleeping cars between Cincinnati and Tampa without change, presenting the best route between

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Also offering excellent service between St. Louis and Jacksonville, via Louisville and Burgin, Ky., via

L. E. & ST. L. R. R.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY AND QUEEN & CRESCENT.

In addition to the direct short line routes, tickets are obtainable via Hot Springs, N. C., along the French Broad River, Asheville, N. C., the beautiful "Land of the Sky," with through car service between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, embracing Asheville, Columbia, S. C., Savannah, Ga.; also Brunswick by the Sea. Hence, for

**COMFORT,
CELERITY,
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C. A. BENSCOTER,
Assistant General Passenger Agent.

S. H. HARDWICK, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

W. H. TAYLOE,
Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

Information also at Standard Guide Information Bureau, Hotel Cordova Round Tower, St. Augustine.



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE—FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS AT WASHINGTON.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY is the only Southern line having the general offices of its entire system located in Washington.

At 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue will be found the general office building of this system.

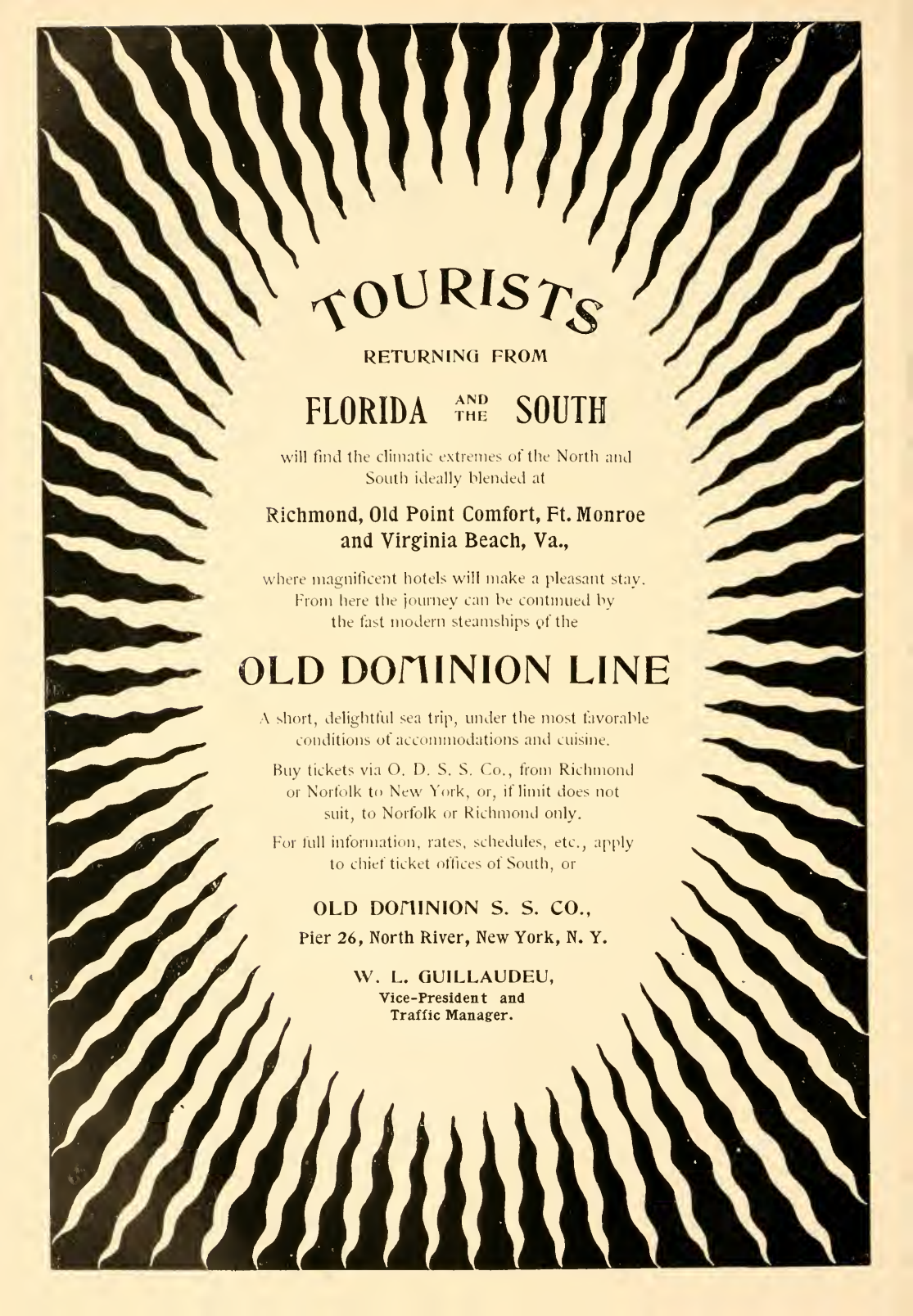
This is quite an advantage to passengers going from any portion of the South and stopping at Washington en route, because they can always be assured of receiving in this way from the Southern Railway the very best and most satisfactory attention. Hence most passengers going to and through Washington prefer to see that their tickets read "via the Southern Railway," as of course this great system always offers the very best through trains between Washington and all points South and Southwest. L. A. SHIPMAN, Florida Passenger Agent, 212 West Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

J. A. Culp, Traffic Manager,

W. A. Turk, General Passenger Agent,

L. S. Brown, General Agent Passenger Department, 705 Fifteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Information also at Standard Guide Information Bureau, Hotel Cordova Round Tower, St. Augustine.



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From here the journey can be continued by
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A short, delightful sea trip, under the most favorable
conditions of accommodations and cuisine.

Buy tickets via O. D. S. S. Co., from Richmond
or Norfolk to New York, or, if limit does not
suit, to Norfolk or Richmond only.

For full information, rates, schedules, etc., apply
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Vice-President and
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THE HISTORIC POTOMAC NORFOLK AND WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT Co.,



NEW AND POPULAR ROUTE BETWEEN

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The new and magnificent Steel Palace Steamers of this line, the steamers "Newport News," "Norfolk" and "Washington," most luxuriously fitted throughout, having Steam Heat in staterooms, Electric Lights and Call Bells in each room, leave Norfolk and Washington daily on the following schedule:

NORTHBOUND.

Leave PORTSMOUTH.....	5 50 P. M.
" NORFOLK	6.10 "
" FORTRESS MONROE.....	7.20 "
Arrive ALEXANDRIA	6 00 A. M.
" WASHINGTON	6.30 "

SOUTHBOUND.

Leave WASHINGTON	7 00 P. M.
" ALEXANDRIA	7.20 "
Arrive FORTRESS MONROE.....	6.30 A. M.
" NORFOLK	7 30 "
" PORTSMOUTH.....	8.00 "

Close connection made with all rail lines at Norfolk, Fortress Monroe and Washington, D. C., for all points North, South, East and West.

Passengers going or returning to Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Jacksonville and principal Southern cities, are given an opportunity by this route to stop over at the National Capital, Fortress Monroe or Virginia Beach.

By taking this route the passenger is afforded a pleasant ride on the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, thus breaking the monotony of an all-rail ride.

The excellence of the meals furnished on these magnificent steamers has been a great factor in their popularity. The dining-room service is a la carte, meals being served at hours convenient to the passengers.

Ask for tickets via the new Norfolk and Washington line of steamers.

JNO. CALLAHAN, General Manager.

Circulars of the Norfolk and Washington line also at the Standard Guide Information Bureau, St. Augustine.



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Next Summer.

Season: June 1st to October 1st.

After May 1st send six cents in stamps for WONDERLAND '98.

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Most Desirable Summer Tours in the World

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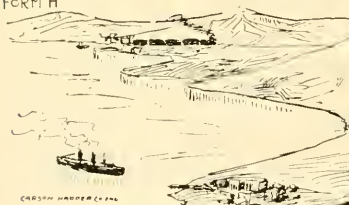
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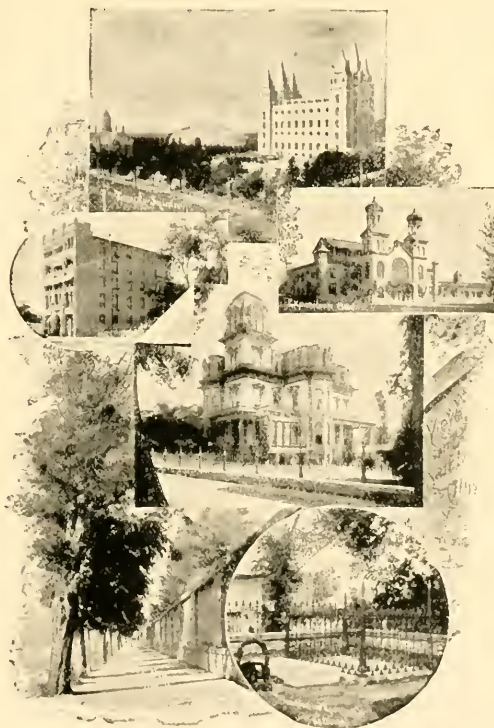
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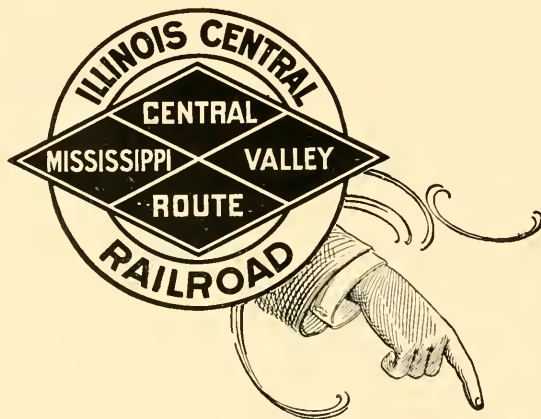
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The Florida Limited is a solid vestibuled train of the highest type, and runs daily Jacksonville to Cincinnati. Carries also a Pullman sleeper Tampa to Cincinnati, and one Jacksonville to Louisville and St. Louis.

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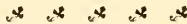
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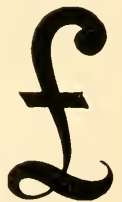
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"Golfing" is published monthly by the Golfing Co., at 103 West 42d Street, New York. The price is twenty cents a copy, two dollars a year. It is sold by all news-dealers.

Besides the resort features, each issue contains numerous Illustrated Descriptive and Practical Articles, Stories, Verses, Correspondence, Discussions of the Rules of Golf, and the Official News of the United States, the Royal Canadian, and the Inter-collegiate Golf Associations.

See "Golfing" for February, 1898, for "Golf in Florida, Illustrated."

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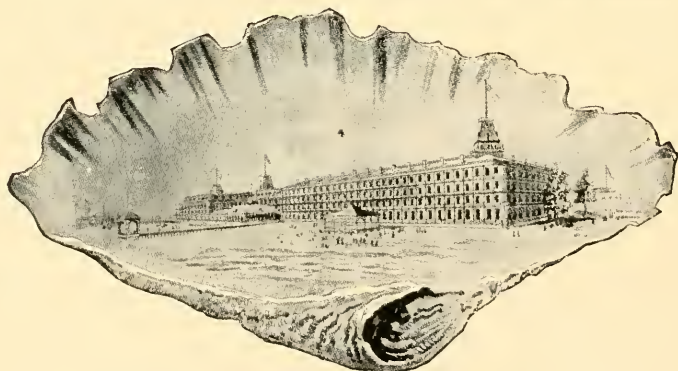
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The Cochran is the latest uptown hotel erected, and is a *model for convenience of arrangement*, both *en suite* and single apartments, with or without baths. It is situated in the fashionable center of the city and opposite Franklin Square, the most beautiful of Washington's many attractive parks.

Apartments may be secured for any given time, and transient guests will be elegantly and comfortably provided for.

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The famous Hygeia is the most comfortable and desirably situated hotel at Old Point Comfort, and the only one possessing Turkish, Russian, Electric and Hot Sea Baths. It has a water frontage of nearly an eighth of a mile, is situated within a few yards of the water's edge and commands an unobstructed view of the world-renowned Hampton Roads and lower Chesapeake Bay.

It is open throughout the year, and provides first-class accommodations and every facility for comfort and pleasure. It has hot and cold sea and fresh water, Turkish, Russian and Electric baths, and rooms *en suite* consisting of parlor, bedroom and bath, or single, to suit the convenience of guests. Nearly all rooms are of good size, well ventilated and delightfully situated.

The Hygeia has all the latest conveniences, electric lights, steam heat, open grates, sanitary plumbing, etc., and is an ideal resort for those in search of health or pleasure. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

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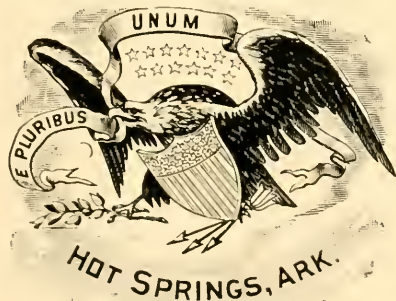
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The National Hotel, having been leased by the present proprietor, and entirely renovated from top to bottom, now offers superior advantages to the traveling public.

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An elegant modern hotel, recently enlarged and refurnished, situated in the uplands of Georgia, midway between Washington and the South, acknowledged to be one of the healthiest sections in the United States. It is a delightful place to break the journey between the North and South; and for those accustomed to the severe weather of the North it will be found a healthier climate than that of more southerly latitudes. Average winter temperature, 54°.

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Special for Season.**

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The Jefferson, Richmond, Va.



THIS magnificent structure is destined to become one of the great attractions of the entire South and a powerful inducement to the great army of tourists to turn their steps in the direction of Richmond. It is a resort offering all the attractions to be found in the Northern hotels during summer and in the Southern hotels during winter, and the tourist will find it agreeable to stop and enjoy the equable climate of the location for a number of weeks or months when traveling either way, and avoid extreme changes of temperature. The hotel is located in the best residential portion of Richmond.

The Jefferson is an entirely new building built of brick and terra cotta in the most substantial manner, is on high ground and has plenty of light and air, and accommodations for 500. It is a model of convenience in all its appointments and is planned to give the greatest amount of home comfort to those seeking it from every direction—its chambers being furnished luxuriously and tastefully with this object in view.


Turkish, Russian, Roman and Electric Baths can be had in all their luxury on the office floor.

Transient rates on the American plan, \$5 and upwards per day according to location.

Rooms on the European plan, \$1.50 and upwards per day.

Connected with the hotel is one of the finest liverys south of New York.

For further particulars, address

 The Jefferson, Richmond, Va.

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NEW HOMESTEAD HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE.



Open all the year. Waters very beneficial to persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, or Nervous troubles. On the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Connections made at Richmond or Charlottesville, Va., going North. Fine Golf Links.

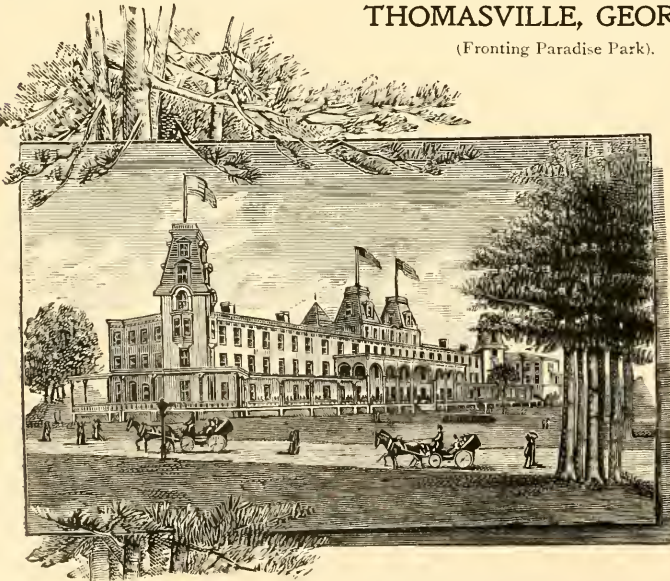
FRED STERRY, Manager.

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FIRST-CLASS IN
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QUAIL SHOOTING.
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HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, Aiken, S. C.



AIKEN has the driest climate east of the Rockies. Palmetto Golf Links, largest south of New York. Tennis Courts, Polo Grounds, Fox Hunting and Bicycling. Hotel has been completely renovated, and eighteen new suites of rooms, consisting of parlor, bedroom and bath, have been added. For rates and particulars address

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ALL WELL-INFORMED TOURISTS VISIT

Augusta, Ga., and the Hotel Bon Air

(ON THE SAND HILLS).

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

IS THE ONLY DIRECT LINE BETWEEN

**AUGUSTA, THE WEST, NORTHWEST,
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Harlem, Ga. (Reed House), is one of the most pleasant winter resorts in the South; located twenty-five miles west of Augusta, on the Georgia Railroad.

Union Point, Greensboro, Madison and Washington, Ga., are among the most pleasant winter resorts on the Georgia Railroad.

Schedules, maps and general information furnished upon application to the undersigned.
See that your tickets read over the Georgia Railroad, between Augusta and Atlanta.

JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A.

A. G. JACKSON, G. P. A.

No. 723 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

J. A. THOMAS, C. T. & P. A.

J. F. ANDERSON, G. W. A.

No. 8 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

St. Louis, Mo.

Information of the routes and resorts named on this page at the Standard Guide Information Bureau.

SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA R.R.

"THE CHARLESTON LINE."

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN

Charleston, Columbia, Augusta and Aiken.

Only Line between Charleston, Summerville, Camden and Aiken.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN CHARLESTON
AND ASHEVILLE, "THE LAND OF THE SKY." ❁

Only Route with Through Sleepers between Charleston and Atlanta, and Through Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and St. Louis, via Atlanta, Chattanooga and Nashville.

Pullman Sleepers between Augusta, Aiken and New York.

Aiken, S. C., 565 feet above sea level, has a delightful climate of an average temperature, from November to April, of 53.10°, and relative humidity of 57.80°. There are pleasant drives, and with the Highland Park Hotel, the convenient schedules and sleeping car lines, both West and North, there is no pleasanter place to spend the winter. Only twenty-two hours from New York.

Camden, S. C., is situated in the piney sandhills, 240 feet above tide water. Visitors speak in terms of sincerest praise of the sunny sky; the pure, cool spring water; the atmosphere that, always dry and balmy, and permeated with the balsamic odors of the pines, is never so warm as to be debilitating, and is never tinged with penetrating cold.

Summerville, S. C., is delightfully situated just twenty miles north of Charleston, and is reached by trains at almost any hour in the day. Here will be found the pine woods odor so much sought after by those affected with lung or throat troubles. A beautiful modern hotel, the Pine Forest Inn, with all conveniences and comforts, and charmingly located, will welcome guests. The climate is delightful, being removed just far enough from the salt air to make it the suburban resort of the citizens of Charleston.

W. H. EVANS, C. P. & T. A., Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

L. A. EMERSON, T. M.



"There's no place like Charleston."

Do not fail to visit this historic and interesting city.

Outdoor amusements. Well-kept golf links. Cycling over miles of shell road. Finest winter climate in America.

CHARLESTON HOTEL.

Strictly First Class, affording all Modern Conveniences.

A. IRVING DAVIDS.



FORT SUMTER.

Winter Resort.

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Pine Forest Inn,

SUMMERVILLE, ✧
SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ocean House,

WATCH HILL, ✧
RHODE ISLAND.

A first-class winter resort in every respect.
Electric lights, elevator and all modern improvements for comfort, convenience and pleasure.

Climate unexcelled.

✧ GOLFING ✧

and all other popular amusements.

Situated on the South Carolina and Georgia Railway,
twenty-two miles from Charleston, S. C.

For terms and circulars, address

J. F. CHAMPLIN, Manager, Summerville, S. C.

WATCH HILL is a charming summer home. It has the great natural advantage of being almost entirely surrounded by water—Ocean, Sound, Bay and River. There are no marshes anywhere to bring malaria. The beach is a beautiful expanse of sand, with picturesque rocks and a lovely undulating country as a background. The air is always cool and bracing, coming as it does, on all sides, directly from the open sea. The temperature is never in the least oppressive.

A fine new Tennis Court and Athletic Grounds have been provided for the Guests of the Ocean House and the facilities for Boating, Bathing, Fishing and Driving are unsurpassed at this place. Guests of Ocean House may become members of the Misquamicut Golf Club, whose links are famed for their interest and beauty, upon the payment of moderate dues.

For terms, &c., address

J. F. CHAMPLIN, Proprietor.

THE COLUMBIA,

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.



Opened to the public in November, 1897, THE COLUMBIA is a thoroughly modern house, embodying in construction and equipment all that a successful hotel experience could suggest. Tourists who may arrange for a stay in this interesting and beautiful capital city of South Carolina will find in THE COLUMBIA a commodious, comfortable and well-kept house.

For terms, address M. F. NIXON, Proprietor.

Sanitariums.

THE GLEN SPRINGS, Watkins Glen, N. Y.



A Resort for those seeking Health, Rest or Pleasure.

A Sanatorium where rest, recreation and restoration to health may be gained under skilled medical care. All approved forms of Hydrotherapy, including

Hot Neptune Brine Baths and Carbonated Neptune Brine Baths



VIEW FROM THE GLEN SPRINGS PARK.

(the Schott treatment), as given at the celebrated **Nauheim Baths**, for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Diseases of the Nervous System, and of the Heart and Kidneys.

Also Electricity in every form, Massage, Swedish Movements, Turkish and Russian Baths.

VALUABLE MINERAL SPRINGS,

Muriated, Alkaline, Chalybeate, Iodo-Bromated and Brine, especially efficacious in Disorders of Digestion, Gouty Conditions, Diabetes, Anæmia, Nervous Diseases, and Chronic Affections of the Kidneys.

CLIMATE MILD, DRY AND EQUABLE. NO MALARIA. NO HAY FEVER.

Location overlooks thirty miles of Seneca Lake. Sixty acres of Private Park; Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, etc.

All the Appointments of a first-class Hotel. A Medical Staff of Experienced Physicians

No insane or other objectionable cases received. Send for Illustrated Book.

WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, Manager, Watkins, N. Y.

Circulars also at the Standard Guide Information Bureaus.

THE LAUREL HOUSE,
OF LAKEWOOD, N. J.,

IS A

Famous Hotel in a Famous Resort of the Central East,
BOTH HAVING GAINED
PUBLIC FAVOR THROUGH MANY YEARS OF SUCCESS.

Lakewood's climate permits and its facilities encourage Golfing, Driving, Riding, Drag Hunting and Cycling throughout the fall, winter and spring months.

The Laurel House supplies to its guests every comfort and luxury which has come to be expected in the first-class American hotel.

THE LAUREL HOUSE IS OPEN FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

Lakewood, New Jersey.

LAUREL=IN=THE=PINES

Accommodations for 350 Guests.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Lakewood is 59 miles south of New York, and is well known as a resort for health and pleasure. Golf Links, Cross Country Riding, Bicycling, and miles of Beautiful Drives and Walks offer great inducements for outdoor life.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Chattanooga and New Orleans.

READ HOUSE

Site of the Historic
Crutchfield House.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Opposite Union Depot. ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

❀ Artesian Well ❀

Water
used throughout
the Hotel.
Private Baths.



❀ Finest Turkish ❀

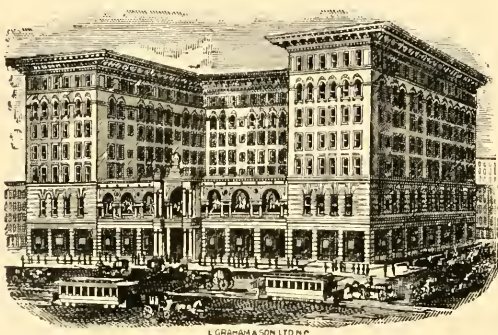
Bath-Rooms
in the
South. Porcelain
lined tubs.

Electric Cars pass the Hotel for Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Vallombrosa and all suburbs.

Rates according to location of rooms. - - SAM'L R. READ, Manager.

NEW ORLEANS.

Quaint, Historic New Orleans. ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ Queen City of the South.



THE Mecca of tourists in search of health, recreation and pleasure, combining the advantages of a large city, its theaters, French opera, racing, etc., with a climate more equable and salubrious than either Florida or California.

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St. Charles Hotel,

One of the latest and best in the country.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

500 rooms, single or en suite. ❀ 150 private bath-rooms.

New luxurious Turkish and Russian Baths.

First-class in every respect, with every modern appliance for comfort and convenience. Open-air promenade in sunshine or shade. Pure distilled drinking water.

AMERICAN PLAN:

Transient Rates, \$3.00 per day upwards. Liberal reduction by the week, month or season.

ANDREW R. BLAKELY & CO., Limited, Proprietors.

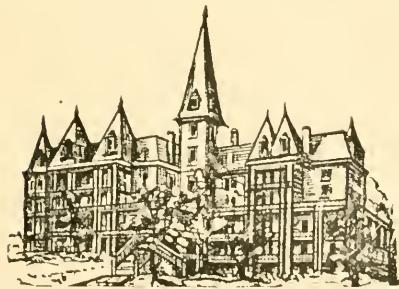
Get descriptive folder of the St. Charles at the Standard Guide Information Bureau, St. Augustine.

KENILWORTH INN, BILTMORE (Asheville), NORTH CAROLINA.



THE KENILWORTH INN stands on a beautiful plateau at an elevation of 2,340 feet above the sea level, overlooking the city of Asheville and the beautiful French Broad and the Swannanoa. **Biltmore** (to which tickets should be purchased and baggage sent) is a convenient stopping place for tourists. The house is equipped with electric lights, open fire-places, steam heat, elevators, and has accommodations for 300 guests.

For further particulars, address **Linsley & Kittredge, Kenilworth Inn, Biltmore, N. C.**



OAKS HOTEL, Asheville, North Carolina.

Table first class. Hot and cold baths. Steam heat. Splendid views from balconies. Beautiful lawns, terraces and shade trees. Best location in city. Street cars from depot to hotel terrace. Three blocks from Court Square. Up-to-date service. Free billiards. Moderate rates.

Opens January 1, 1898, for the Seasons of 1898.

SAMUEL H. REED, Owner and Proprietor.

Lovely Spot to Spend the Summer in the Woods.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD AND COTTAGES, ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

Open from June 15 to October 1.

It is an attractive game and pleasure preserve. Charmingly situated in the wilderness of the Adirondacks, yet easy of access. Nine hours from New York City via New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. Have nice camp sites to lease. Golf and tennis and ball grounds, bowling alley, billiard room. Fine casino for music, dancing, preaching, and theatrical and other entertainments. Hotel will open June 15. For particulars address

CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager,

Windsor Hotel, New York. After June 1, Massawepie, N. Y.

O FRED SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, New York City.

Circulars at Standard Guide Information Bureau, Hotel Cordova Round Tower, St. Augustine.



THE ST. JAMES.

OVERLOOKING ST. JAMES PARK.
Accommodations for 500 Guests.

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J. R. CAMPBELL.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL.

Cooks and Help selected from
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Neatness and Home Comforts
a Leading Feature.

TABLE HIGH CLASS. - TERMS VERY REASONABLE

Open November 15 to May 1. Rates, \$2.00 per day and upwards.

Send for circular. Address

G. W. SMITH, Proprietor

HOTEL ST. ELMO.

The Hotel St. Elmo is beautifully situated on the west bank of the celebrated St. John's River at Green Cove Springs, better known as the *Parlor City* of Florida on account of its cleanliness and beauty.

There are pretty cottages in the *immediate* vicinity of the hotel and at the service of its guests, should they prefer them to the main building.

MR. JUDSON L. SCOTT will continue the management which proved so satisfactory last season.

The cuisine is all that could be desired, and is served by attendants tried and reliable.

Terms, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. Special to Families.

JUDSON L. SCOTT, Manager.

Circulars at Standard Guide Information Bureau, Hotel Cordova Round Tower, St. Augustine.



Magnolia Springs Hotel,

Magnolia Springs, Florida.

This well-known resort, whose fame has been long established, is situated on the St. John's River, twenty-eight miles south of Jacksonville, in one of the most desirable and healthful locations in Florida, and is reached by the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad from that place; also by two daily lines of steamboats on the St. John's River.

Magnolia Springs is absolutely free from mosquitoes. The drainage is perfect, and the supply of water for all uses is lavish, and unsurpassed for purity and excellence by any known table water. In fact, it can be safely said Magnolia Springs is one of the most healthful and beautiful winter resorts in the world.

Five cottages offer families who prefer cottage life, without the trouble of housekeeping, an opportunity of indulging their taste. Cuisine and service are of the highest order. Fish and game abound here.

Magnolia Spring Water.

One of the greatest attractions which Magnolia Springs has to offer is its Mineral Spring, situated in the grounds and free to all. There are but few places so favored, even in this great country, as to have a perfectly pure water to offer their guests, and this fact is so well appreciated by the hotel keepers of the South, that Magnolia Spring Water is now to be found at nearly all the leading hotels in that section. A swimming pool and baths of this water are provided and found to be of great benefit to those suffering with rheumatic troubles of any description.

The Magnolia Springs Hotel is conducted by the O. D. SEAVEY CO., with Mr. O. D. SEAVEY in personal charge and Mr. WILLIAM F. INGOLD as Manager.

THE ST. GEORGE

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.



Is a first-class family and transient hotel, accommodating about one hundred and twenty-five guests; located in the very center of the city, overlooking the Plaza, its own handsome and spacious grounds and those of the old Episcopal Church adjoining; the Ponce de Leon, Casino, Bay, Post Office, etc., being within close proximity.

THE ST. GEORGE is substantially built of wood—three stories only—upon the highest natural elevation in the old city; stands high above the ground, and is thoroughly dry and healthful. The main fronts are to the South and West, with some three hundred feet of broad, vine-embowered piazzas.

A four-inch artesian well supplies an abundance of purest water for all purposes. The sanitary arrangements are new throughout the house, rendering it perfect and strictly up to date in this important particular.

No pains or expense will be spared in keeping up the high reputation always maintained by the St. George for excellence in cuisine and service.

Rates: Transient guests, \$2.50 per day and upward. Permanent guests, \$15.00 and \$17.50 per week for single rooms. \$25.00 to \$35.00 per week for two persons occupying one room, according to size and location of same, and length of stay.



JOHN JAY BENSON,
Manager.

MRS. C. D. TYLER,
Owner and Proprietor.

THE FLORIDA, St. Augustine, Florida.



This hotel is upon the highest natural ground in the center of the city, and the most convenient to places of amusement and interest. A large hotel, with the best service; dry and admirably located, giving the comforts without the cost of the more expensive ones. The water used for drinking and cooking has been long known for its superiority. Elevator, steam heat, gas, electric bells and all modern conveniences. **Rates reduced from \$4 to \$2 and \$3 per day. Special weekly rates.**

J. T. SKILES, Prop., formerly Luray Inn.

W. W. PALMER, Manager, late Prop. Magnolia Hotel.

Circulars at Standard Guide Information Bureau, Hotel Cordova Round Tower, St. Augustine.

THE KEYSTONE,



**The Keystone,
HOTEL CORDOVA,
Between the Towers.**

Under the Arch between the Towers
of the Cordova, on King Street. ❁ ❁

THE charm of the Keystone is that it is so delightfully unconventional; one feels that this is not an ordinary shop, but a place of pretty things. The same quality marks the goods shown here. They are choice in selection, artistic, and of real worth. Souvenir Spoons and Orange Knives, Colored Photographs, articles of Alligator Leather, Burned Leather and Native Woods—this is but to begin the long list. Tenney's candies are received direct from New York. All the new books, magazines and the latest fashions in stationery. An attractive place to while away an hour in St. Augustine.

Circulars of all the above also at the Standard Guide Information Bureau, St. Augustine.

St. Augustine Hotels.

THE MAGNOLIA HOTEL,

St. George Street, St. Augustine.



THE MAGNOLIA.

The Magnolia Hotel is on St. George street, in one of the quaintest and most picturesque quarters of St. Augustine. The location is most central and convenient. It is but a step to Plaza or Bay, or to Fort Marion, on whose green are the Golf Links. Just north is the City Gateway, and in the west, equally nearby, are the Ponce de Leon group and the Alameda. The Magnolia windows command on the east far-reaching views of bay and ocean, while from the

verandas on the west one looks out upon charming masses of foliage, and dome and tower and pinnacle rising against the sky.

The Magnolia has always enjoyed popularity as the most homelike of the larger houses here, and that character is sustained under the present management. The building, in the attractive Queen Anne style, is modern in all respects, and is furnished with every equipment that makes for comfort and convenience. The Magnolia is under the management of Mr. George C. Howe, who found at the end of last season, his third successful year in the Hotel Buckingham, that his business had far outrun the limits of that well-known establishment, and that it was a prime necessity to provide more extensive quarters for the public, his patrons and their friends. It has been his great good fortune to secure the attractive and popular Magnolia Hotel, which enables him to combine the Magnolia Hotel and the Hotel Buckingham together under his own management.



PORCH OF THE MAGNOLIA.

Circulars at Standard Guide Information Bureau, Hotel Cordova Round Tower, St. Augustine.

THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,

Granada Street, St. Augustine.



THE BUCKINGHAM.

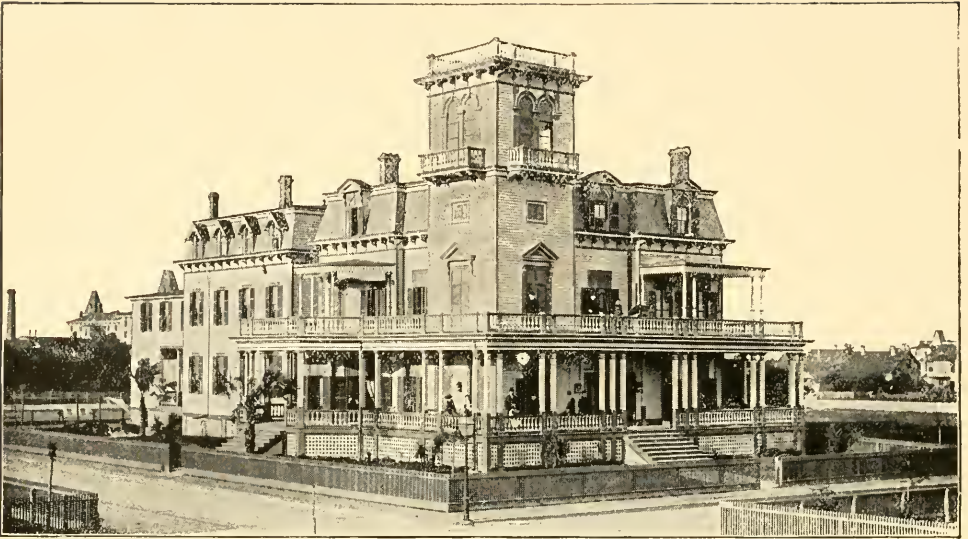
C. Howe; and the annually increasing patronage of the house is the best testimony in the world to its popularity. The rooms are large, the appointments modern, the surroundings pleasant, the terms moderate. For particulars address

GEORGE C. HOWE,
Proprietor.

The Buckingham, on Granada street, between the Ponce de Leon and the Alcazar, is in the very center of the brilliant life for which St. Augustine is distinguished; and yet set amid its palms is charmingly retired and cozy, and has a distinctive character of its own. This is the fourth season of the Buckingham. It has been under one management from the beginning, that of Mr. George



FROM THE PORCH OF THE BUCKINGHAM.



THE BARCELONA

CORNER OF CARRERA AND SEVILLA STREETS,
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.



Beautiful for situation. All modern improvements. Sleeping
rooms newly furnished. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
Good family table and home comforts.

OPEN NOVEMBER TO MAY

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EIGHT YEARS AT HASSELTINE COTTAGE,
OPPOSITE MAGNOLIA HOTEL. Circulars also at the Standard Guide Information Bureau, St. Augustine.




St. Augustine.

When in Florida, register at or write to the office of

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TATLER

of Florida Society.



THE TATLER is published every Saturday, at No. 25 Alcazar, St. Augustine, in the interests of Florida hotels and resorts. A record of social events, journeyings of visitors, items of interest about hotel guests, notes of travel. It reaches hundreds of tourists to the State and interested visitors of former seasons.

"We sell more copies of The Tatler than of any other weekly in St. Augustine."—*Union News Co.*

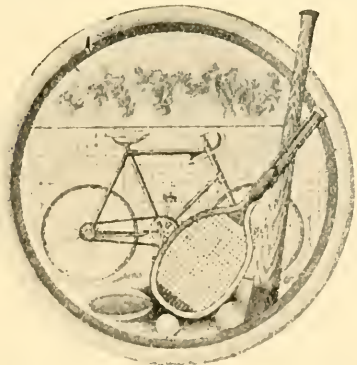
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Mrs. ANNA M. MARCOTTE, Editor and Proprietor.

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Ancient and Modern Curiosities and Jewelry,
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SARATOGA SPRINGS—from June to September 15th.

Circulars at Standard Guide Information Bureau, Hotel Cordova Round Tower, St. Augustine.

The Standard Guide.

THE SPEAR MANSION,

ST. GEORGE AND CORDOVA STREETS, South of the Plaza,



OCCUPIES one of the most pleasant situations in St. Augustine. It has large rooms, shady verandas, and spacious grounds, beautified with shrubbery and lawn. It is an inviting winter home.



Terms, \$2 to \$3 per day.

.....Special rates by the week.....

Address **A. R. SPENCER**, Proprietor.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES. CHOICE FLORIDA FRUITS, PRESERVES AND JELLIES. LUNCHEON BISCUITS.

Everything of the Best and Purest in Quality.

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIALTY.

PLAZA GROCERY CO.,

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T. E. B. KERNAN,  Late with J. Milhau's Son New York,
PRESCRIPTION CHEMIST,

Cor. St. George and King Streets, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Invites attention to following Specialties:

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Candies,

Mineral Waters,

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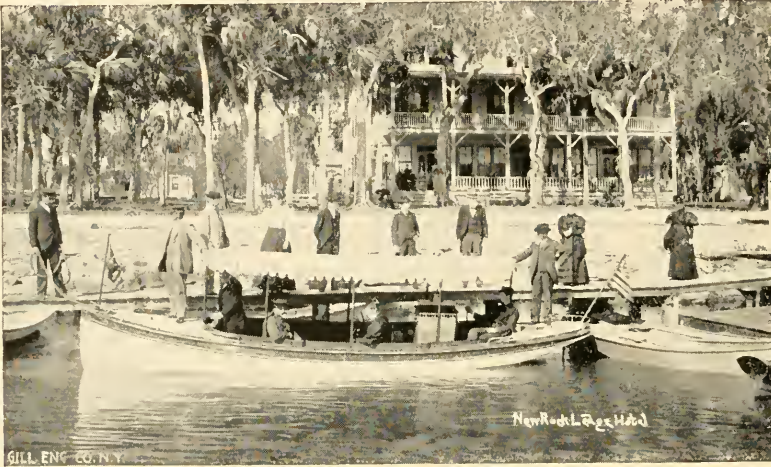
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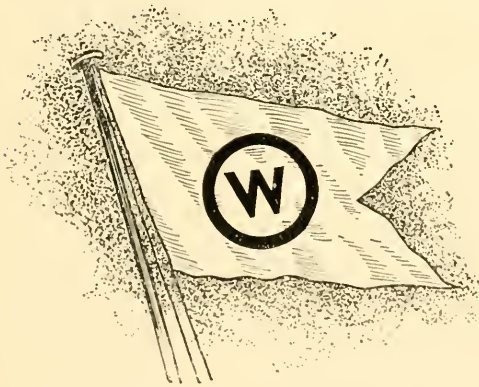


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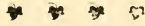
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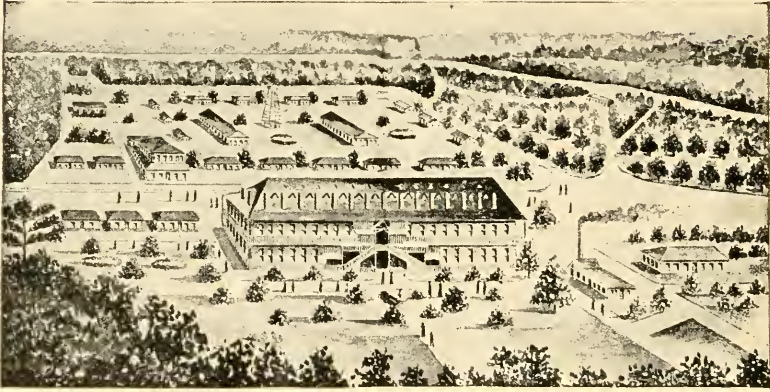
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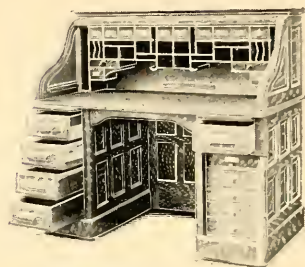
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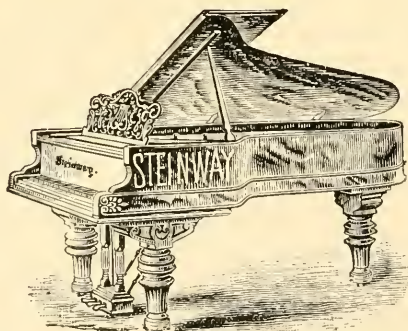
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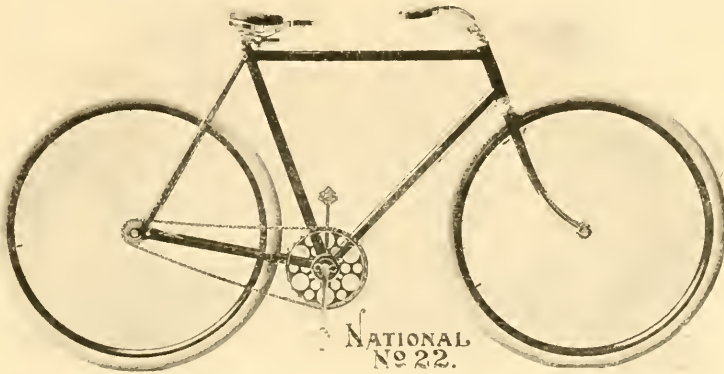
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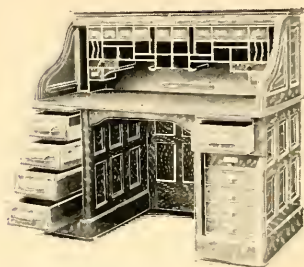
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Easy Chairs \$26.50 buys this luxurious easy chair, No. 658, direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned at *our expense* if not positively the best chair ever sold at so low a price. Makes a handsome piece of furniture.

Covered with best quality machine buffed genuine leather (no imitation). Has genuine hair cushions, spring rockers and ball-bearing casters. Choice of maroon, olive-green, or russet color leather. At retail, a similar chair costs \$40 to \$50. Ask for complete catalogue No. 3.

Mahogany Ladies' Desk \$9.75 buys this dainty desk direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned at *our expense* if not positively the best ladies' desk ever sold at so low a price. A dainty birthday or wedding gift for a lady.

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Figured Oak or Cherry Desk \$32.50 buys this excellent "Macey" desk, No. 241-A, direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned at *our expense* if not positively the best roll-top desk ever sold at the price.

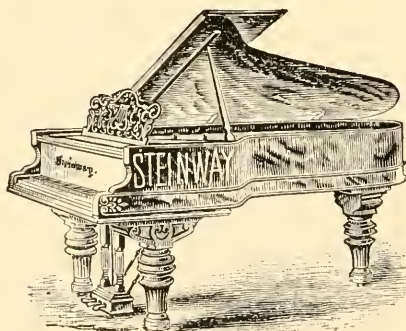
Made of the best quarter-sawn oak or cherry, finely figured and richly polished. Our latest design. Notice the fine panel work on the ends. Has twelve oak-front pigeonhole boxes, Yale locks, ball-bearing casters, and FIVE COMPLETE LETTER FILES. Every desk user must have some place for letters, receipts, etc.—this desk has it dust-proof and under lock and key. A dealer will ask \$55.00 to \$65.00 for a similar desk. Ask for catalogue No. 2.

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The FRED MACEY CO., - Makers of Office and Library Furniture, - Grand Rapids, Mich.
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Winter home, an all-the-year-around home, or a place to engage in business, go down and take a look at MIAMI, the "Magic City of South Florida." All its beauties and advantages cannot be described in this short space. It has all the conveniences of a modern city, the terminus of railway and steamship lines. We have choice lots for sale to suit the pockets of all classes. Prices from \$50 to \$1,000 per lot. Easy terms. Title perfect.

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SUNLIGHT
PICTURES

Sunlight Pictures of Florida

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A collection of thirty-nine large half-tone plates, specially engraved from a carefully selected series of photographs. The subjects comprise St. Augustine, Ormond, Rockledge, Palm Beach, Tampa, the St. John's and Ocklawaha Rivers, and Florida as seen by tourist eyes. In size and scope, binding, quality of illustrations and all that makes a beautiful art book, this volume of "Sunlight Pictures" is distinguished from all other works relating to Florida.

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In Connection with the Florida East Coast Hotels.

C. B. KNOTT, General Superintendent.



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ALCAZAR (Hotel Attached).—Casino Features this Season:

Theater (special attractions). Music, Restaurant, Shuffle Boards, Dancing, Croquet, Bowling, Pool, Tennis, Billiards. Swimming Pool 150 feet

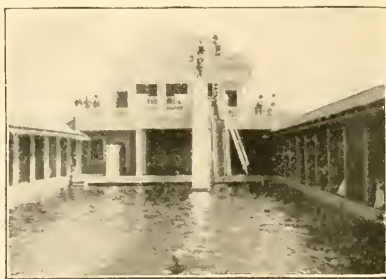
long, 70 feet wide; Plunge Baths, Hot and Cold Tub Baths, Shower Baths, Electric Baths, Sulphur Baths; Gymnasium; Special Massage Treatment; Alcohol, Cologne and Salt "Rubs"; Pedicure and Manicure Attendants.

NOTE.—The Artesian Water used in these baths is from a special well 1,400 feet deep, flowing 10,000,000 gallons daily, bored for the Casino, and is strong in salt, lime, magnesia, sulphur, iron, and such medicinal qualities highly recommended for their remedial virtues.

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CHUTE—MIAMI CASINO.

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If You are Looking Around for a

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The only Turkish and Russian Baths in the State, and the finest in the South. Daily capacity, 200. Where the tired and dusty traveler can enjoy the luxury of a bath before retiring.

ALCAZAR (Hotel Attached).—Casino Features this Season:

Theater (special attractions), Music, Restaurant, Shuffle Boards, Dancing, Croquet, Bowling, Pool, Tennis, Billiards, Swimming Pool 150 feet



ALCAZAR CASINO POOL.

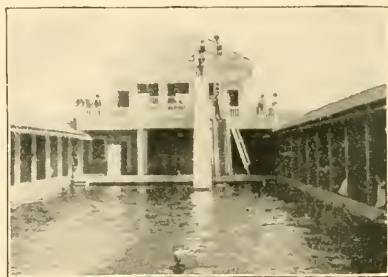
long, 70 feet wide; Plunge Baths, Hot and Cold Tub Baths, Shower Baths, Electric Baths, Sulphur Baths; Gymnasium; Special Massage Treatment; Alcohol, Cologne and Salt "Rubs"; Pedicure and Manicure Attendants.

NOTE.—The Artesian Water used in these baths is from a special well 1,400 feet deep, flowing 10,000,000 gallons daily, bored for the Casino, and is strong in salt, lime, magnesia, sulphur, iron, and such medicinal qualities highly recommended for their remedial virtues.

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The Standard Guide Information Bureau is maintained by the "Standard Guide to the Florida East Coast." It is conducted solely for the benefit of travelers, who are cordially invited to avail themselves of its services, which are rendered without any charge whatever. No fees are asked or in any instance accepted. Here you will find printed matter descriptive of all southern resorts and transportation lines, and of many northern summer resorts and sanitariums. The new time-schedules and folders of the railway and steamship lines are received here as soon as issued. Sleeping-car and steamship berths, and state-rooms and hotel rooms, may here be engaged. Tickets are sold and staterooms reserved for the Ocklawaha River trip.

You are invited to register your name in the Information Bureau's **TOURISTS' REGISTER**, by means of which friends may be apprised of your address and movements while in Florida. ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁



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READY REFERENCE GUIDE.

For Map of St. Augustine see page vi.

For East Coast Map see page 75, also large folded Map.

ST. AUGUSTINE is a well-equipped modern city. It has asphalt pavements, gas and electric lights, artesian water system, fire department, well-stocked markets and stores, elegant churches, an increasing number of residences, and palatial hotels which are famous the world over and on whose registers are written the names of more than 50,000 guests every winter and spring. It is the fashionable winter resort of the United States. Visitors find every convenience and luxury. The town is renowned for its healthfulness; the climate is equable and has given lease of life to thousands who have come hither from the North and West.

SITUATED on a narrow strip of land running north and south, the town has in front (on the east) the Matanzas River or bay, and on the west the St. Sebastian River. Across the bay is Anastasia Island; and beyond that—two miles distant—the ocean.

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NORTH
AND THE
EAST.



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RAILWAYS. All trains leave from the Union Depot on Malaga street.

MAILS. The post-office is on St. George street, facing the Plaza. General delivery hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mail time to New York, thirty hours; to Chicago, forty hours.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES. Alcazar, Hotel Ponce de Leon and Hotel San Marco.

EXPRESS. Southern Express Co.; office, Nos. 31 and 33 Alcazar, Cordova street.

BANK. First National Bank, north side of plaza. Hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CHURCHES. **Episcopalian**—Trinity Church, facing Plaza. **Methodist**—Grace Church, Cordova and Carrère streets. **Presbyterian**—Memorial Church, Valencia street. **Roman Catholic**—Church facing Plaza on the north. **Baptist**—Carrère street.

PUBLIC LIBRARY. St. George street, in post-office building.

STUDIOS. Valencia street, in the grounds of the Hotel Ponce de Leon.

MUSEUMS. Dr. Vedder's Florida Museum (on Marine, corner Treasury street) is very well worth visiting; its extensive collections of land and marine life are of decided merit and will repay the attention of those who are interested in natural history. There is abundant entertainment here for an hour or a forenoon.

POINTS OF INTEREST. See map, page vi.

FORT MARION is open to the public through the day. See page 40.

THE CITY GATEWAY is at the head of St. George street. See page 19.

THE PLAZA, or park, is in the center of the town. See page 21.

THE SLAVE MARKET is a fiction. The old market house on the Plaza, commonly called The Slave Market, never was one. See page 21.

KIMBALL HOUSE, Atlanta, Ga.

GEO. W. SCOVILLE, MANAGER.

JOS. THOMPSON, PROPRIETOR.

At the door of the main entrance of the hotel radiates the electric railway system of the city of Atlanta, carrying passengers to all parts of the city. Within a hundred feet of the front door is the main Union Depot, where arrive and depart all Atlanta trains. The porters of the Kimball House meet all trains and transfer all baggage, checked or otherwise, to and from the hotel without charge.

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and Restaurant
of the
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Bath.
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Elevators.
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have Offices in
the Hotel.

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European Plan,	=	=	\$1.00 to \$3.50 per Day.
European Plan, double rooms,			\$2.00 to \$6.00 per Day.

Restaurant Open
from 6 A. M. to
Midnight.

Circulars of the Kimball House also at the Standard Guide Information Bureau, St. Augustine.

THE OLDEST HOUSE. No one knows which is the oldest house in St. Augustine.

THE SEA-WALL was built by the United States Government in 1835-42. See page 21.

THE ST. FRANCIS BARRACKS are at the south end of the Sea-Wall. See page 52.

HARBOR AND BEACHES. Small steam craft ply between wharves and beaches and other points, and may be chartered for excursions. A bridge crosses the Matanzas Bay to Anastasia Island.

HISTORICAL.

PONCE DE LEON discovered Florida in 1512. No permanent settlement was established until 1565, when Pedro Menendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in North America. From the massacre of the French Huguenots by Menendez at Matanzas to the close of the Seminole War in 1842, St. Augustine's three centuries have been crowded with stirring incident and eventful change. The town remained in the possession of the Spaniards until 1763, when Florida was ceded to Great Britain; in 1783 England ceded Florida back to Spain, and the United States came into possession in 1821. The massacre of the Huguenots by Menendez, the sacking of St. Augustine by Drake, the pillaging by the Boucaniers, the sieges by the British under Moore and Oglethorpe, the vicissitudes during the Revolutionary War, the coming of the Minorean refugees, the Seminole War, and other incidents are referred to in subsequent pages, while the story of the town's three centuries is told in "Old St. Augustine"—a helpful little book, which is to be seen in its coquina binding at all the stores.

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Plying between Palatka and the famous Silver Springs.

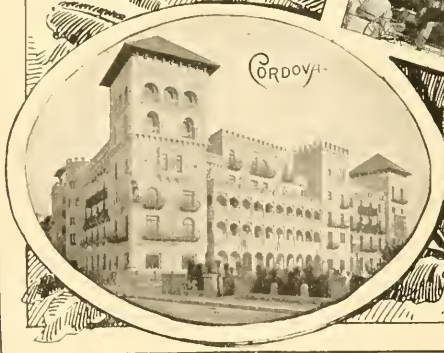
THIS line will give the tourist a view of the most beautiful, clear stream of water in America. All the beauties of the Upper Ocklawaha River. Twenty-five miles of weird and enchanting scenery. At no time does the interest wane. The steamers are unexcelled in equipments. We make **OUR TABLE A SPECIALTY**, supplying it with the **VERY BEST** the market affords. **Schedule daily except Sundays:** The Steamers **METAMORA** and **OKEEHUMKEE** leave Palatka at 12.35 P. M., or on arrival of trains from Jacksonville and St. Augustine, arriving at **SILVER SPRINGS** the following morning, connecting with trains for Ocala, Tampa and Jacksonville. Returning: Steamers leave Silver Springs at noon on arrival of trains from Ocala and Tampa, giving a **DAYLIGHT SAIL DOWN THE SILVER SPRINGS** and the **OCKLAWAHA RIVER**, arriving at Palatka in the early morning. For further details, tickets, etc., apply to all railroad ticket offices and agents, or address **J. E. LUCAS** and **R. H. THOMPSON**, General Managers, Palatka, Fla.

Information of the Ocklawaha River Lines at the Standard Guide Information Bureau, St. Augustine.

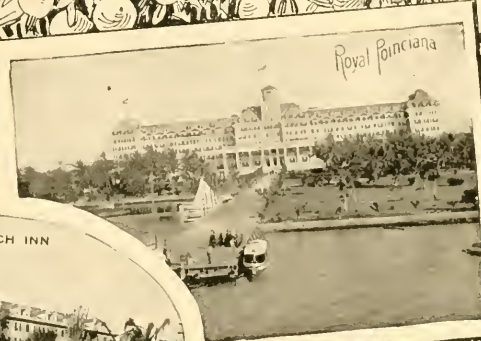
The FLORIDA EAST



C. B. KNOTT,
GENERAL
SUPERINTENDENT.



EAST COAST HOTEL SYSTEM



PALM BEACH INN



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ALCAZAR,
CORDOVA

ORMOND:

HOTEL ORMOND.

PALM BEACH:

ROYAL POINCIANA,
PALM BEACH INN.

MIAMI (BISCAYNE BAY):

ROYAL PALM,
HOTEL BISCAYNE.

KEY WEST:

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Hotel Royal Poinciana. FRED STERRY, Manager.

Casino. ERNEST ALLEN, Superintendent.

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ST. AUGUSTINE. **Hotel Alcazar.** JOSEPH P. GREAVES, Manager.

Hotel Ponce de Leon. ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.

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C. B. KNOTT,

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INTERESTING BOOKS regarding the East Coast of Florida for sale at all Florida East Coast Hotel System News Stands: "In Biscayne Bay," by Caroline Washburn Rockwood; "East Florida Romances," by Caroline Washburn Rockwood; "Hunting and Fishing in Florida," by C. B. Corey.

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